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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

December 26, 1917

\$1.50 per year

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A MANITOBA TWO-YEAR OLD

Circulation over 35 000 weekly

Meat is The Best "Fighting" Food

The fighting forces of the Allies are fed heavily on meat.

There is a reason. The nutrients in meat are more readily and completely digested, and give vim and energy to a greater degree, than nutrients in cereal grains.

Cereal grains supply little fat but a great deal of starch, whereas meat, especially bacon, supplies fat but very little starch, and fat is worth more than twice as much as starch for producing energy.

In other words, no other food is equal to meat as a producer of driving force and stamina.

—it is the food with "the punch."

The armies of the Allies must be ensured adequate supplies of this "fighting" food. This means that a great increase in meat production is required by Canada and the United States, because the demand for meat overseas has been so enormous that there are to-day 115,000,000 fewer animals in the herds of Europe than before the war. Great Britain, France and Italy are dependent upon Canadian and American producers to save the day so far as meat is concerned.

There is no time to be lost. The shortage of meat overseas must be relieved as quickly as possible.

Hogs The Solution

The supply of meat can be increased more easily through hogs than through any other stock because hogs are very much more prolific, and they are ready for market at an early age.

The most efficient meat-making machine in existence is the hog:

- (1) It produces more meat from a given amount of food than is produced by any other animal.
- (2) It gives more dressed carcass in proportion to its live weight.
- (3) The carcass of the hog contains more edible meat in proportion to bone than the carcass of any other animal and it is about 50 per cent. fat which is so vitally needed in the rations of our fighting men.

An Urgent Call

Canada has responded nobly to every call that has been made for men, for money and for farm produce. To-day's call for increased hog production is of the utmost urgency.

The Government now controls and restricts the profits of the Packing Houses. The hog producer is assured his fair share of the price paid by the consumer.

The Flour Mills are under a form of license

with restrictions on profits. Bran and shorts will be available at reasonable prices.

The huge new corn crop of the United States, estimated at 600,000,000 bushels greater than last year's, will be available to Canadian producers. This crop is under effective United States Government control to prevent speculation.

One Commission representing the Allies will do all the buying of the meat for export overseas. This will be an influence in stabilizing the market and preventing wide fluctuations in price. This fact, considered in association with the great meat shortage in Europe, justifies confidence in the profitable possibilities of hog raising in 1918.

Save the Young Sows

Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 lbs. of meat per sow. By breeding them, many times that quantity of meat can be produced ready for market in ten to twelve months. Every pound of pork that it is possible to raise will be needed. It will take an enormous quantity to meet even a fraction of the present European shortage of 32,425,000 hogs, which is ten times the number of hogs there are in Canada to-day.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

**LIVE STOCK BRANCH
OTTAWA**

A COLORED NOTICE

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 280 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

VOL. X

December 26

No. 52

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg City, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—16 cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

CURRENT EVENTS

General Sarraill, commander of the allied armies at Saloniki has been recalled. His successor it is said will be General Guillaumet.

The tide has apparently turned for the Italians. Between the Brenta and the Piave rivers they have assumed the offensive with signal success on several sectors.

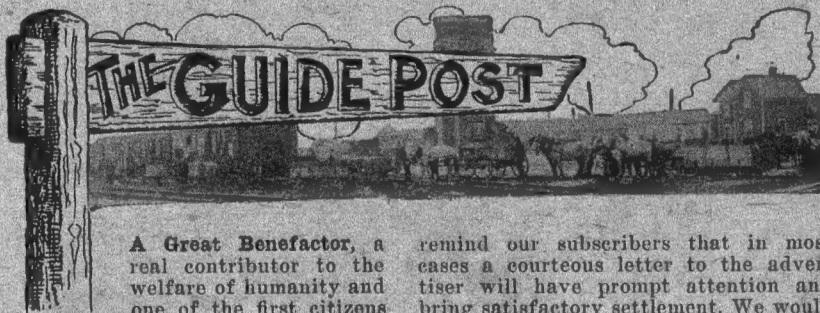
The food controller has announced that it may be necessary to take over the entire catch of Western fish. This is to prevent fishermen from withholding supplies for higher prices. It is believed that 300,000 pounds are being held back in the Western provinces. Precautions are also being taken to prevent the supply from being diverted to the United States.

Secretary Daniels of the U.S. navy department has announced that they have 424 warships in course of construction. This does not include submarine chasers, of which 350 are being built, and does not include small craft. The navy, said Secretary Daniels, now has 1,000 ships in commission as against 300 two years ago and an enlisted personnel of 280,000 officers and men as compared with 64,618 men and 4,356 officers when the country declared war.

J. Ogden Armour was named at the federal trade commission's investigation at Washington as the packer who aided F. H. Prince of Boston to obtain control of the Chicago Junction Railway and the Union Stock Yards company, and turn them over to the Chicago Stock Yards company, organized and controlled by the Armours. After reorganization a million of \$3,000,000 was cut and distributed.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

Civil warfare is rife in Russia. The news coming through is meager in the extreme but it indicates that in large territories the people are breaking up into warring factions. Cossacks are reported to have captured an important junction point on the Trans-Siberian railway 125 miles west of the Siberian frontier through which supplies from the east for European Russia must pass. Fighting continues in Odessa, in the Ukraine and around Astrakan. One report is to the effect that the Grand Duke Nicholas is gathering a huge force of royalists in the Caucasus. Another states that Kerensky at the head of an army is marching against Moscow. Indications are that the Bolshevik movement is losing ground in the face of the opposition that is being imposed by the Ukrainians and the followers of General Kaledines. Indications are that there is not a full agreement between the Russians and the Germans on possible peace terms. Socialists are stated to be circulating a statement calling attention to the difference between the peace program of the workman's and soldier's delegates and the peasants delegates and that of the German capitalists, landowners and military generals. These terms they claim contain irreconcilable contradictions.



A Great Benefactor, a real contributor to the welfare of humanity and one of the first citizens of this country is Seager Wheeler, the subject of one of the leading articles in this issue. He is one of those men who is helping thousands of others to make two blades of wheat or grass or two bushels of potatoes grow where only one grew before. He has made an inestimable contribution to his country and the world, and particularly valuable is his work in this crisis, when food is of such paramount importance in preserving the world for the same evolution of democracy. Wheeler is a great man to whom some more real honor is due than anything yet done him but he is also one of the most humble and unassuming citizens. You will know this wheat wizard better after reading "Seager Wheeler and his Work" by the editor.

A Great New Movement, filled with immense possibilities for the future of agriculture everywhere is that of the county agent or district representative. County agents are highly trained, practical agriculturists, placed by the departments of agriculture in counties or districts throughout the country to give every possible assistance to farmers with their problems. Each acts somewhat as a deputy of the department of agriculture in his particular community and gives a close, intimate touch between the government and farmers. The work these men and women do is tremendous. Its value cannot be estimated. What they do, how they are trained and how their communities feel about their services are briefly outlined in this issue in the article headed, "The County Agent." This movement should spread in Western Canada as well.

When One Considers the immense volume of business which is done between Guide advertisers and Guide subscribers it is not to be wondered at that occasionally there is a little delay or some slip of a cog in the wheel of service on the part of some advertiser. When such a slip occurs we would like to

remind our subscribers that in most cases a courteous letter to the advertiser will have prompt attention and bring satisfactory settlement. We would recommend our subscribers to try this method before writing The Guide, but if they do not receive a satisfactory explanation or settlement within a reasonable time not to hesitate to write us. Some subscribers antagonize the advertisers by writing angry letters accusing them of unfair dealings before the advertiser has had reasonable time to attend to a complaint and it is well to remember that a little patience and good humor are often very much more effective than a threat of legal proceedings.

The Man of Sound Ideas is generally the man who knows much of what the thinkers of his day and of the past have taught. The one who thinks most and deepest is generally the one who draws most on books, those treasure houses of the world's greatest thoughts. But busy farm people have only time to read a few of them. To assist them in making a selection is the object of our book reviews. In this department the best current books are reviewed. The outlines are sufficiently ample to enable them to decide whether or not the book will fit in with their general scheme of reading.

The Cost of Growing Wheat is a subject upon which there is altogether too little information. Yet it is one upon which there should be definite information available. The Guide is endeavoring to arrive at a fair estimate of what the cost actually is of producing wheat under the three-year rotation that is quite generally practiced. In this work we solicit the co-operation of our readers. In this issue the plan that has been adopted is outlined. If further information is required it will be gladly furnished. If you are interested write for extended report forms. It is hoped that the co-operation of a large number of farmers will be freely offered in this important work. The high price of labor and other factors that enter into the cost of wheat make it necessary to base the cost on this year's operation.

PRIZES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Cash prizes will be given for contributions from Guide readers on subjects pertaining to farm life and work. These contributions should preferably contain not more than 600 words but well written articles will be accepted should they exceed this length. They should be written on one side of the paper only. For the best contribution on each subject a prize of \$3.00 will be given; for the second best, \$2.00 and others that are published will be paid for at the usual contributors' rates. The subjects are as follows:

It is easy to secure a loan for a suitable period from your local bank to purchase livestock or finance other farm operations necessary to increase production? If not, what is the chief handicap in doing so?

Should the farmer's wife have her own income and bank account or should she have one in common with her husband? Discuss the advantage of each method and give experiences of yourself and others.

Describe fully your method of feeding and housing sows through the winter to get the largest, strongest spring litters. What are the best feeds? How do you make sure they get enough exercise?

What, in your experience, is the best method of handling stubble land for spring seeding? Outline in detail your method from the time the snow goes off until cultivation is completed.

Contributions on the above subjects should be mailed not later than January 5, 1918. Address Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

DECISIVE VICTORY FOR UNION

The result of the federal election on December 17, was a striking victory for the Union Government. The result was especially emphatic in the West. Only three Laurier liberals were returned from these provinces, one each from Manitoba, British Columbia and Alberta. Saskatchewan voted solidly Unionist. Ontario returned 71 Unionist members and 11 oppositionists. Prince Edward Island went solidly for Laurier while Nova Scotia and New Brunswick taken together broke about evenly. As expected Quebec went almost solidly for Laurier giving him 62 supporters out of its 65 members. The members of the Government were all returned with the exception of Blondin and Sevigny who met defeat in their Quebec constituencies. A summary by provinces is as follows:

	Government	Opposition
Ontario	71	11
Quebec	3	62
Nova Scotia	5	9
New Brunswick	7	4
Manitoba	13	1
Prince Ed. Isl'd	0	4
British Columbia	12	1
Saskatchewan	16	0
Alberta	16	0

Of the farmers' candidates who secured the Unionists nomination all were elected. The Hon. T. A. Crerar was an easy winner in Marquette. His majority was around 6,000. R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' and Unionist candidate in Macdonald, had a majority of 2,500, although when the campaign began, it was believed by some that he would have difficulty in carrying the constituency. J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' was elected by acclamation at Maple Creek. John F. Reid of the Mackenzie constituency in Saskatchewan, is, it is understood, practically certain of the seat in spite of the fact that his opponent received the endorsement of both Borden and Laurier, and that the soldiers' vote therefore will be entirely against him. Andrew Knox is another farmers' candidate who won at Prince Albert, Sask. Among well-known supporters of the farmers' program the returned are Robert Cruise of Dauphin, Levi Thompson of Qu'Appelle and others.

One of the features of the election was the enormous majorities piled up in some cases. Some were as high as 15,000, large numbers are returned with majorities reaching 4,000 and 5,000. This is so with both Laurier-Liberals and Unionists, as in Quebec many opposition members were returned with their constituencies almost solidly behind them.

TOTAL PROHIBITION PROMISED

The first step toward total prohibition throughout Canada is being taken by the government as one of the first post-election measures. Indications are that an order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the importation of alcoholic liquors into Canada. Still more drastic legislation is forecasted for the near future. The prohibition of the manufacture of liquor entirely, except under license for medical and necessary purposes, is stated as the next step. This line of action works to cut off the internal and external sources of supply, leaving only present stock on hand to be gradually absorbed.

The Union Government

Members of the Cabinet were all elected except Blondin and Sevigny



The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 26, 1917

The Voice of the West

The results of the election add lustre to the already many proud achievements that have been recorded to the credit of the Western provinces of Canada. Not since the buffalo roamed over these plains have the people been aroused to register such an emphatic verdict as they did on the seventeenth day of December. On that day the issue was entirely in the hands of the people living west of the Great Lakes. It was well known that Ontario would be almost solidly for the Union Government and that Quebec would be equally as solidly against. It was also well known that the Maritime Provinces would be pretty nearly evenly divided. It rested, therefore, absolutely with the people of the prairie provinces and British Columbia to say what would be the course which Canada would follow until the war was over. The great question was, "What would the West do?"

In spite of the fact that the Western provinces have surpassed all other parts of Canada in the percentage of men who have voluntarily enlisted in the army, there were those who were pleased to think that the West was ready to quit the war. Some who have always assumed a monopoly of loyalty feared that the people of the West would place economic advantage before their duty to the state. But the West replied in tones of thunder. From the icy lakes that separate us from the East to the sunny slopes of the Pacific Coast the people declared that the Union Government should carry on the war to the end, no matter how heavy the cost.

Out of 57 constituencies west of the Great Lakes, 54 supporters of the Union Government were elected and two or possibly all three of the remainder will be counted into the Union column by the soldier vote. More decidedly than Ontario and more decidedly than Quebec the West has spoken.

The voice of the West has always been strong on economic questions. Many people thought that the promise of free agricultural implements and tariff reduction and the referendum would loom so large in the minds of the Western farmers that it would draw them away from the path of duty. But splendidly have they acquitted themselves of any suspicion of seeking personal benefit. They have declined all that might have appealed to their own pocket books. They scorned the path of ease and profit and have chosen rather the path of duty, self sacrifice, honor and self respect. The issue was placed squarely before the Western people. There was no doubt in the minds of the electors. The Union Government was formed for one specific purpose and if returned to power was pledged to bring all the resources of the nation to the support of the Allies in the struggle for democracy and the safety of civilization.

By their verdict the Western people have placed upon the altar of the nation's necessity all the resources of this most resourceful country. By the voice of the West the Union Government has been given its marching orders to "carry on" and the West will look to the Union Government to see that its orders are carried out. When the people of the West have put their hands to the plow they do not turn back. They are neither cowardly, slothful nor greedy.

There were those who tried to frighten the Western people by the bogey of the Big Interests and there were those who talked about the betrayal by the leaders of the organized farmers. Both of these arguments together with misrepresentation of facts were used to confuse the minds of the Western electors. The horrors of conscription were painted at their blackest. But all to no avail.

The people brushed aside all the minor considerations, all the petty things and looked clearly at the one great issue and while looking at it gave their answer. That answer was so complete and so definite as to leave not the slightest shadow of doubt as to the stand the West takes in the great national crisis now facing this country.

No part of Canada has become so heartily sick and disgusted with the meanness and the pettiness of party politics as the Western provinces. The new Union Government is pledged to do away with the patronage evil, to eliminate the graft, scandal and inefficiency which invariably has accompanied government by party in Canada. This is the first opportunity the Western people have had to vote for a Union Government. They are tremendously in earnest this time. The old spirit of the party game which has so long disgraced Canadian politics was not in evidence at this election. The Union Government has been given a mandate not only on the question of the war, but on the question of honest, efficient and progressive government. The voice of the West has given the government ample power to fulfill all its pledges and the West will hold the Union Government to account and will watch its record as the record of no other government has ever been watched in the history of Canada. The West has given the government its undivided support. Where much has been given much will be required.

Farmers in Parliament

Western Canada has now a larger representation in the House of Commons than ever before, there being 43 members from the prairie provinces against 27 in the last parliament. More significant than that, however, is that the organized farmers are for the first time represented in parliament. Hon. T. A. Crerar, president of the United Grain Growers Limited and minister of agriculture, received in the constituency of Marquette a majority of 6,500 votes which is the largest majority given to any candidate in Western Canada in a rural constituency. R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, was elected in the constituency of Macdonald with a majority of nearly 3,000 votes, in a rural constituency with a very large proportion of French electors. J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was elected without opposition in the constituency of Maple Creek. John F. Reid, for many years a director and executive member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was elected in the constituency of Mackenzie in spite of the fact that his opponent had the endorsement both of the Unionist party and of the opposition party. Mr. Reid is an out and out supporter of the Union Government. Andrew Knox, director of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was elected in Prince Albert. Robert Cruise, nominated by the Grain Growers in 1911, was this time elected by acclamation in Dauphin.

Every representative of the organized farmers who stood for election as a supporter of the Union Government received a handsome majority. There will thus be six representatives of the organized farmers in the House of Commons and who will be able to put the views of the organized farmers in an intelligent manner before parliament. In addition to these members, however, there are a number of others who have been elected in the prairie provinces who are bona fide supporters of all the great principles for which the organized farmers stand and the democratic spirit of the prairie provinces will be represented in the new parliament with very considerable strength. The spirit of the West is decidedly progressive

and whether or not all the candidates are in support of all the principles of the farmers' platform, the overwhelming support which the West has given the Union Government is an assurance that the West will receive better recognition in the new parliament than it has ever received in the past.

During the course of the election campaign The Grain Growers' Guide received letters charging that The Guide had sold out to the Tory party or that it had betrayed the interests of the farmers and the working classes or somewhat similar accusation. But The Grain Growers' Guide in the course of its existence has received so many accusations of different kinds that it has learned to weigh them at their true worth and to follow the path of duty, certain in the knowledge that it will be commended in its course by the rank and file of the great organization with which it is affiliated and for which it has worked unceasingly for the past nine years. In supporting the Union Government, neither The Grain Growers' Guide or any representative of the organized farmers sacrificed any principle whatever.

Every representative of the organized farmers who goes down to Ottawa will be as strongly in support of the democratic principles for which the organized farmers have stood as will any democrat in Western Canada and The Grain Growers' Guide will support those principles to the end. The fundamental principles of democracy are permanent and will remain long after the war has closed. There are crises which arise in every nation which demand for a time at least the cessation of internal hostilities. That crisis has arisen in Canada today. How long it may last no one can say, but while the enemy is thundering at the gate it is absolutely certain that the rank and the file of the organized farmers of the West will not divide forces and weaken the nation by internal strife. It is equally certain, however, that they will stand to their guns in support of the principles of democracy as firmly as ever and will watch the interests of the people both individually and through their representatives in parliament more keenly than ever in the past. And when the great crisis is settled as it must be sometime in the future the farmers will have their organization ready and their representatives in parliament to speak for them. They will have a much larger representation than ever before to demand full and complete justice to the people of the West. The very fact that the organized farmers have supported so strongly the Union Government puts them in an immeasurably stronger position to demand and to secure the justice that is their due when the war is over.

Help for the Sufferers

The war has brought upon mankind misery and suffering of such magnitude that the human mind cannot possibly appreciate it. Not only has the suffering come to the soldier on the battlefield, but to innocent women and children in the war zone and practically throughout the civilized world. Broken and wounded in the daily battles, the soldiers who are fighting for us lack many of the comforts of life. Women and children driven from Belgium by the German invaders are starving. Children in Poland have died by the thousands due to privation and exposure following the ravages of the armies. We in Canada have no conception whatever of the dreadful suffering which millions are now undergoing because of the war.

But there are organizations specially equipped to take care of the suffering in Europe: they lack only the means. The civilized world

is pouring out financial aid to the stricken peoples of the earth through these organizations. The farmers of Western Canada have profited greatly through the high prices brought about by the war. They have also given generously to relief funds. But in common with all others they must give more generously still. To those who cannot fight comes the obligation to give, and give and give for the relief of the sufferers.

We should like to see the readers of The Grain Growers' Guide contribute \$100,000 to our relief funds. Already they have given nearly \$20,000. Of course they are giving immensely more through other channels, but we do not believe any person will be hurt or even injured by any donations to these worthy causes. Our readers have already donated as follows:—

Red Cross Fund	\$ 4,154.80
British Red Cross Fund	37.56
French Red Cross Fund	563.50
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	527.00
Polish Relief Fund	110.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund	33.50
Blue Cross Fund	1.00
British Sailors' Relief Fund	30.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	890.00
Prisoners of War Fund	105.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25.00
Belgian Relief Fund	11,708.62
Serbain Relief Fund	368.00

\$18,553.98

We would especially appeal for donations to the following funds: Red Cross Fund, Belgian Relief Fund, Serbian Relief Fund, Y.M.C.A. Military Fund, Polish Relief Fund, French Wounded Emergency Fund, Blue Cross Fund, Prisoners of War Fund. Think it over, you who are comfortable. Can you give \$1.00, or \$10.00 or \$100.00 to relieve and help someone who has lost everything, home, parents, property and all that makes for life. Send your contributions to any of these funds to The Grain Growers' Guide and they will be acknowledged through the paper and forwarded to the proper authorities.

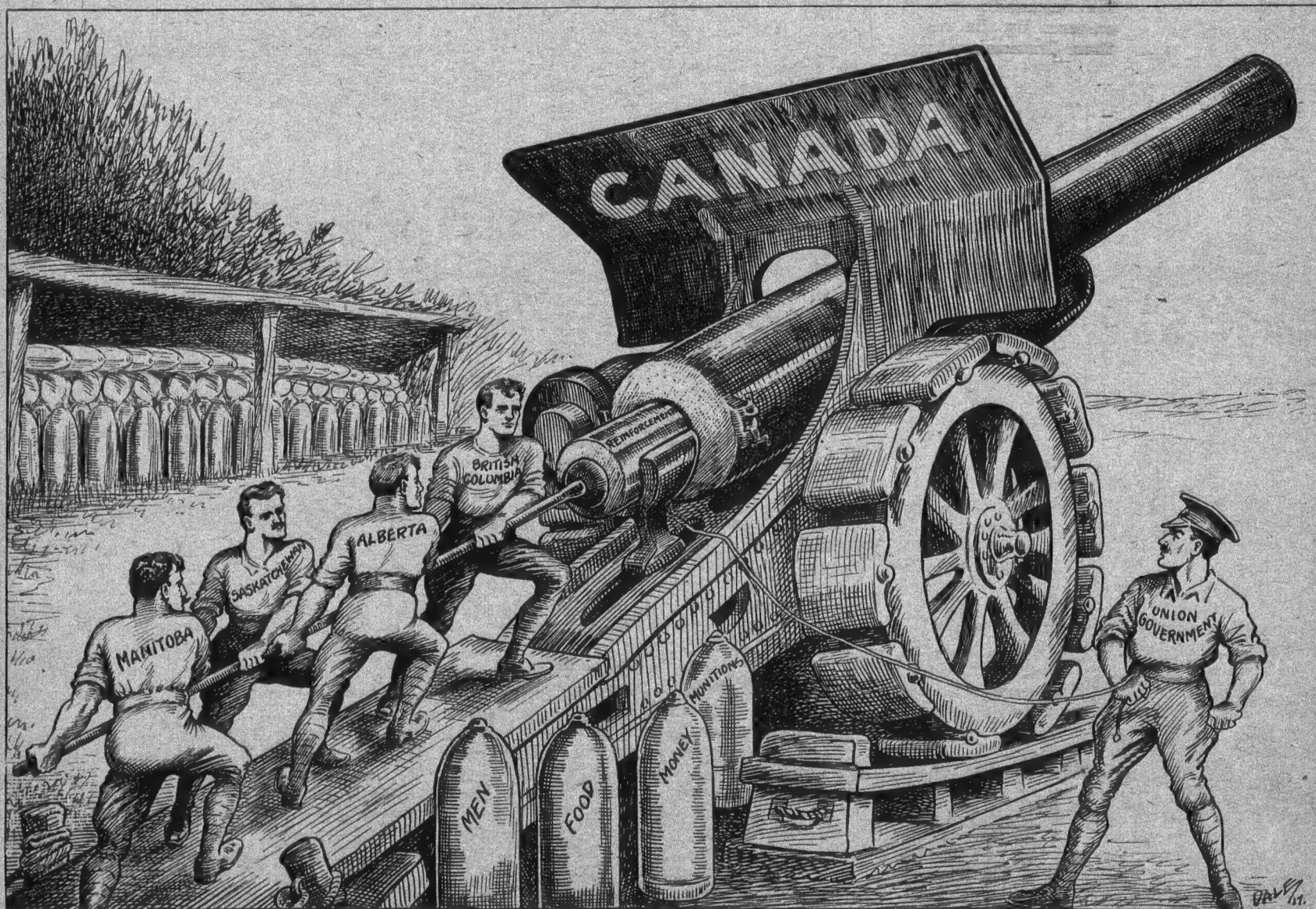
Securing Good Seed

"If every farmer in Western Canada would use only seed grain of the improved strains now procurable, the average annual yield would be increased five bushels per acre." This statement was made recently by Seager Wheeler. Had the best procurable seed been used for the 1917 wheat crop it would have meant an additional yield of 67,250,000 bushels, the value of which would have been \$134,500,000. The statement applies with equal force to the 1918 crop. The necessity for securing the best seed obtainable was never so imperative as it is this winter. The world needs the grain. It is facing famine. The situation of the Entente allies is apparently almost as serious as that of the central powers. The hope of starving Germany into submission has given place to apprehension as to whether or not we will be able to feed ourselves. The work of supplying Great Britain with the food-stuffs that she will have to import has been assumed by Canada and the duty of producing them will devolve largely upon the farmers of the West. The scarcity of farm labor is limiting the acreage. It is also limiting the cultivation of that acreage. But there is a factor in production that is operative whether the acreage is great or small, whether the rainfall is copious or scanty. That factor is the quality of the seed sown. The importance of good seed is greatly enhanced by the situation in which Canada finds herself at present. Seed grain of the improved strains is now procurable. In almost every district there are farmers who have grain that is much superior to the average of the district. Not one bushel of this should go to the mills until the demands of the district for good seed are fully satisfied. The seed fairs that will soon be held all over Western Canada offer splendid facilities for securing choice seed grain. Besides there is the Seed Grain Purchasing Commission appointed on the recommendation of

the federal minister of agriculture, having for its aim the procuring of a supply of clean, sound seed grain to meet the requirements of farmers in districts effected by drought, frost and other causes. This seed is handled at interior terminal elevators at Moose Jaw, Calgary and Saskatoon. It will be thoroughly inspected, of strong vitality, clean and free from weed seeds and from other grain. With existing facilities for making seed of good quality available to the farmers there should not be a bushel of inferior seed sown next spring. In order to get the best, however, prompt action is necessary. The securing of the seed for the 1918 crop should be made the first consideration. Nothing that can be done now will pay bigger dividends or do more to offset the danger of the food shortage next fall than making sure of an ample supply of the best seed grain obtainable.

One of the outstanding features of the election was the absence of any charges of graft. It was probably the cleanest election ever carried on in Canada. We hear nothing of the use of booze for of purchasing votes nor of intimidation nor any of the other rascality that accompanies our elections in Canada as a rule. Another outstanding feature was the seriousness of the whole campaign. There was nothing of the levity nor jocularity that is usual. The people were thoroughly impressed with the seriousness of the issue and whether they were supporting or opposing the Union Government they took it with the utmost seriousness.

Never in the history of the West did so many opposition candidates lose their deposits. The huge majorities rolled up for the supporters of the Union Government have caused more than a dozen candidates in the West to lose the two hundred dollar deposit they put up when they were nominated.



ON THE FIRING LINE IN WESTERN CANADA

Seager Wheeler and his Work

How the master workman produces wheat, oats and barley, that have won World's highest honors

By George F. Chipman

The best known grain grower in the world today is Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Saskatchewan. He is worth millions of dollars to Western Canada and the province of Saskatchewan in particular as an advertisement alone. Four times in open competition with the world he has captured the sweepstakes prize for the best wheat while he has secured literally hundreds of prizes at the International Soil Products Exposition in competition with the world and in his own province of Saskatchewan. Although he is best known as the producer of prize-winning wheat, Seager Wheeler has done equally good work with a number of other grains and other crops. This year he came out in a new role and captured the world's first prize for the production of the finest potatoes. Seager Wheeler's great work is done by selection of choice seed and by the very best method of cultivation. He has never done any plant breeding. Readers of The Grain Growers' Guide are familiar with the methods by which Mr. Wheeler produces his famous results. They do not know so much about the man himself.

Town Bred Boy

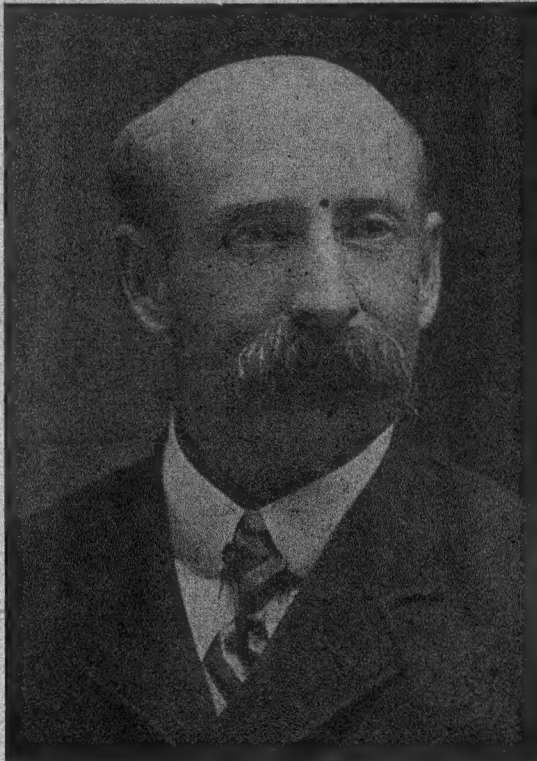
Seager Wheeler is a native of the Isle of Wight. He came out to Canada in 1885, a sixteen-year old boy and went first to his uncle's farm at Clark's Crossing, north of Saskatoon and something over two hundred miles from the nearest railway. Mr. Wheeler was a town bred boy and had no experience in farming. He helped his uncle for a part of the time and also clerked in stores and worked on construction gangs until 1889 when he homesteaded alongside his uncle at Clark's Crossing. Here he lived until 1897. Even in these early days on the homestead, although Mr. Wheeler had no training as an agriculturist, he conceived the idea of selecting choice oats from his plots in the fall in order to improve his seed for the following year.

He was not satisfied with the quality of the soil at Clark's Crossing and after investigating he purchased from the C.P.R. at \$3.00 an acre a quarter-section at Rosthern where he is now living and has been living for the past twenty years. The year that he moved on to his new farm at Rosthern was the year in which the Long Lake and Saskatchewan Valley railway went through to Prince Albert and passed within four miles of his farm. This railway is now operated as part of the Canadian Northern and is the property of the Dominion government. Mr. Wheeler has been living on his present farm for twenty years and this last year he has produced better wheat than he ever did in the years before.

Frozen Crops

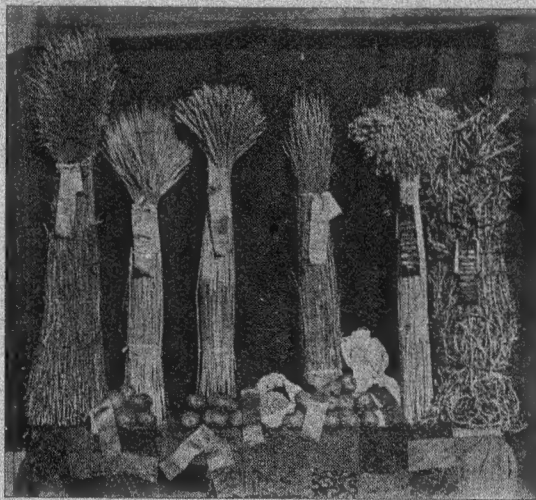
In the early days, Mr. Wheeler grew Red Fife Wheat only and was frozen out two years out of three. Nevertheless he was always selecting the best from his fields each fall and was continually changing his seed in an effort to find something that would ripen earlier. About fifteen years ago he got ten pounds of Preston from Dr. William Saunders, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. This wheat produced sixty bushels per acre and ripened very much earlier than Red Fife. Mr. Wheeler stopped growing Red Fife and from that time on he selected his seed every year and was steadily improving it until he worked out what he believed to be the purest strain of Preston Wheat in the country. He has since stopped growing it, preferring Marquis and his new wheats, Kitchener and Red Bobs. Preston is too much inclined to shatter and does not grade so high. His brother who is one of his neighbors at Rosthern, is still growing the same strain of Preston Wheat.

Although Mr. Wheeler was selecting his wheat and his oats in the early days, he had worked out a system of his own which was not exactly in accord with the best methods now in use. About ten years ago, however, he received a call from L. H. Newman, secretary of the Canadian Feed Growers' Association. Mr. Newman showed him how to select wheat



SEAGER WHEELER

and other grain to secure the best results and gave him his first lesson on his own farm. Mr. Wheeler got the idea quickly and has been following it. In 1911 Dr. Charles Saunders sent to Mr. Wheeler a five pound sample of pedigreed Marquis Wheat and from this five pound sample Mr. Wheeler produced four bushels and thirty-five pounds. The same year he procured a five pound sample of Marquis Wheat from the Experimental Farm at Rosthern and one bushel from a seed house at a cost of five dollars per bushel. After he threshed this wheat he mixed it all together and selected the best two bushels that he could produce. It was these two bushels that he sent to New York to the Land Show at Madison



Seager Wheeler's Prize-winning Exhibits at Peoria. The exhibits included Wheat, Barley, Oats, Brome Grass, Western Rye and Potatoes, as well as Brome and Rye Grass Seed.

Square Gardens in 1911 and captured the \$1,000 in gold offered by the C.P.R. for the best hard spring wheat grown on the American continent.

Wheeler Advertised Canada

The story of that prize is interesting. The late James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway had offered a \$1,000 gold cup for the best hard red spring wheat grown in the United States. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy (now Lord Shaughnessy), president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, challenged him to open up this prize for Canada but Mr. Hill declined to do so. Sir Thomas then, on behalf of the C.P.R., put up \$1,000 in gold for the best hard red spring-grown on the continent of North America. The result of the competition was that Mr. Wheeler carried off the sweepstakes prize but there were two other Canadians who were ahead of any American exhibit that was put up at the show. It was one of the greatest advertisements that Canada ever received. From that time on Mr. Wheeler has acquired the habit of capturing world prizes. In 1912 at the International Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, he was beaten by Henry Holmes. The season in Northern Saskatchewan was rainy and the sample which Mr. Wheeler sent was not very good. In 1913 he was completely haled out and had no sample to exhibit. In 1914 the International Dry Farming Congress was held at Wichita, Kansas, and Mr. Wheeler won the sweepstakes prize on Marquis. In 1915 the show was held at Denver, Colorado, where Mr. Wheeler won sweepstakes prize for his Marquis as well as first prize for sheaf Marquis, sheaf Kitchener, sheaf Victory, sheaf Canadian Thorpe barley, sheaf of winter wheat and sheaf of soft spring wheat.

Prizes Fall Fast

In 1916 the International Show was held at El Paso, Texas, where Mr. Wheeler won sweepstakes on his Kitchener wheat as well as first prize and sweepstakes on Canadian Thorpe barley, first prize on O.A.C. 21 barley, first prize on Arthur field peas and a number of other prizes. All of Mr. Wheeler's exhibits at the 1916 show were from his 1915 crop as he was entirely haled out in 1916 and had nothing from that year to show. At the 1916 exhibition where Mr. Wheeler took the sweepstakes prize on his wheat, the first prize was taken by W. D. Lang of Indian Head on Marquis. Particularly the two wheats did not enter into open competition with each other. They were both very beautiful samples of wheat and had they been judged together it is difficult to say where the prize would have gone. In 1917 Mr. Wheeler won sweepstakes on potatoes and on his wheat sheaf but was beaten on his threshed wheat.

If Mr. Wheeler were to make a list of all the prizes that he has captured for the different work that he has done on his farm, it would require a small sized catalogue to show them all.

As stated above, Mr. Wheeler is not a plant breeder. He has selected the best year by year and has employed the very best cultivation methods and by that means has produced exceedingly high quality of crops at various times. In the twenty years in which he has been farming at Rosthern he has never had a crop failure. The methods of cultivation which he employs give him a good crop in dry years as well as in wet. In 1914 at Rosthern the rain-fall was only three inches and the same in 1915, which is less than one-half the normal rain fall. The secret of his success Mr. Wheeler attributes to good seed and proper tillage.

Mr. Wheeler left the public school in his native land when he was eleven years of age. Since that time he has had no education outside of that acquired by himself. He is, as Elbert Hubbard used to say, a graduate of the university of hard knocks.

The method of selection in growing grain which has been employed by Mr. Wheeler is known as the

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Seager Wheeler at Selection work. Left—Marquis Wheat, 1917. Right—1st Generation Victory Oats.

A Man at Need

-A Lumberjack Tale

By A. M. Chisolm

CHAPTER III.—continued

At the cookee's whoop they swarmed the eating camp and ate voraciously, fairly wolfing down the rough, substantial fare; for their work in the open air burned up carbon at an astonishing rate, and nature demanded much fuel.

In ten minutes the long table which had been piled with food was cleared to empty plates. The cookee replenished them, ladling out potatoes, slicing chunks of bread, filling cups with tea—scurrying for his life, for these were not men to brook delay. A neglected individual was very apt to bend a tin plate across the cookee's face, or pin him, howling, against the red-hot range where the bull cook perspired and accomplished twenty things at once.

Supper over the gang trooped back to the bunk house. Immediately the air was filled with rank tobacco smoke, through which the lamps peered faintly. The atmosphere became absolutely indescribably, for the building was moss-chinked and muddled, and practically air-tight. The huge stove glowed a cherry red, and men cast off garment after garment, down to their underclothes. A few, lulled by the warmth, dropped to sleep at once stretched in the bunks, pipe in mouth. The majority however, had no thought of sleep for hours to come.

A battered old fiddle, an accordion and a mouth organ were dragged to light. A vocalist, shoved forward, with profane encouragement, made several false starts, and finally broke forth in a sentimental ditty which enumerated the charms of his lady-love, whose main attraction seemed to be that:

Her hair hung straight down her back

In braids as thick as me ar-r-um,

An' I think if a man should kiss her wanst

'Twould do her little har-r-m-m.

The crowd rudely demanded something with a chorus, and the sentimentalist began:

"As I strolled out wan evenin' in the merry month of June,

I spied a fair maid sittin' 'mid flowers an' sweet perfume;

An' I sat me down beside her, an' I took her hands so sly,

An' I told her that I loved her an' I'd marry her by an' by."

This was an old favorite, and the room chorused the coy damsel's reply:

"Oh sir, if I should marry you I'd have meself to blame.

All me friends an' me relations would laugh at me for shame,

For you are of so low degree, while I am so high—Do you think that I would marry you? Oh no, me boy, not I!"

The succeeding stanzas were decidedly Rabelasian in flavor. The crowd howled approval, and demanded more. "The Shirt, Danny! Give us 'The Shirt!'" cried several; and Danny, being now wound up for as long as his voice lasted, and nowise loth, struck into "The Song of the Shirt," which differs materially from Thomas Hood's, both in measure and motive.

He was succeeded by a Frenchman with a really fine, robust tenor, whose voyageur chansons carried the measured cadence of paddle strokes, the lift and surge of wild, free waters, and the indescribable feeling that belongs to the folk song alone, of all music.

Full-throated and bright of eye, the singer's compatriots shouted the buoyant refrains as their half-wild ancestors had shouted them from the great bark canoes of the fur brigades, sweeping down the blue St. Lawrence out of the unknown North, to where Marie and Suzanne and Babette awaited them beside the little cabanes in the long fields, sloping up woodward from the sparkling water.

But those of other races listened scornfully.

"An' that's plenty iv that stuff," said Donahue. "Th' divil wid French songs. I'd as lief hear a bunch iv cats molrowin'."

"Indeed, that iss fery true," said young Macdonald, the new arrival, who sat close to him. "It iss the Scotch music iss the best."

"Scotch music, is ut?" said Donahue scornfully. "Scots Whaw Hay, an' 'Boney Annie Laurie,' ye mane, I s'pose. Both is bum, an' no more chunes till 'em nor a tin can."

"I wass not meaning them," explained Macdonald. "I wass meaning the Hielan' music—the old songs in the Gaelic, and the pipes."

"I make better music nor the Scotch bagpipes when I file me saw," said Donahue, whose evil star was in the ascendant. "The Irish pipes is diff'rant—an' we have chunes, rale chunes. Scotch music! It's like a Scotchman—it scratches!"

As he muttered the time-honored gibe, Macdonald hit him, and he went backward off the bench on which he sat. He was up instantly, and charged his foe.

McPike, by virtue of ability to whip any man in the room, interfered. It was his custom to pass

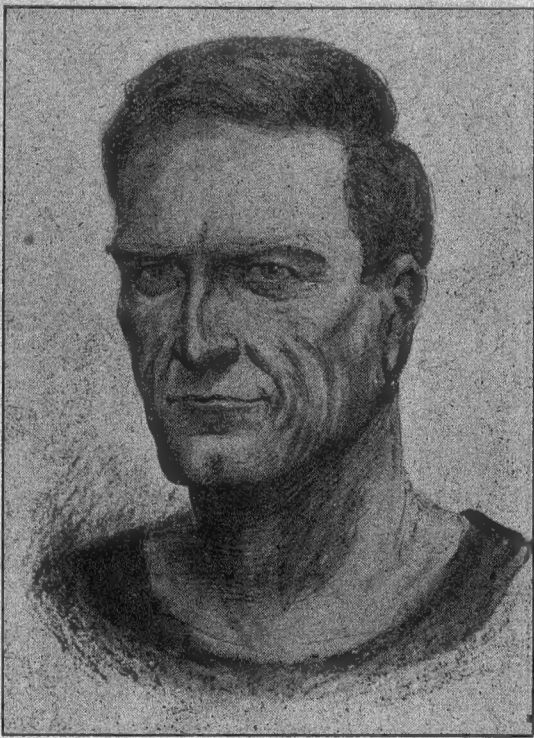
on the merits of a casus belli, but he rarely found them insufficient if the opponents were equally matched. While he listened, he ran a practiced eye over young Macdonald. The man was tall and straight, and looked quick and hard. He waved his hand.

"Go to it till wan iv yeez hollers."

At the end of five minutes, it was Donahue who endeavored to "holler," but could not because Macdonald had him by the throat, and was banging his head against the hewn floor. Leamy caught the victor by the collar, and dragged him off. Donahue got up, somewhat the worse for wear.

"Will you say again that a Scotchman scratches?" demanded Macdonald. He was quite cool, and not much out of breath, and McPike noted it approvingly.

"Not to you," said Donahue, who held no malice. He leered a Parthian shaft at his conqueror: "Ye may bite yerself for all I care!"



McPIKE

The fight was so short and featureless that it created a momentary eddy, and no more. There were twenty men in the camp who could have licked Donahue as quickly. It was full of "hard" men, and a week rarely passed without one or more desperate battles. They made mental note that the young fellow was ready to fight, and handled himself creditably, and thought no more about it.

It was in the dark of the morning that this trait of Macdonald's received fresh confirmation. Aroused by the cookee's whoop, the men rolled from their bunks. They were heavy with a night's sleep in an absolutely foul atmosphere. Later, the frosty, pure air would drive the poison from their lungs and brains, but as always on arising, they were sourly and quarrelsome to the danger point. Such speech as they essayed was personal and entirely blasphemous.

It was under these circumstances that young Macdonald accidentally came between Emmanuel Gagnon, a French fighting man of some repute, and the latter's temporary objective point, namely his socks, which he had hung by the stove before turning in.

"Scare! Get out my road, you!" growled Gagnon, and pushed him violently to one side.

Macdonald's answer was a vicious blow, that sent Gagnon reeling. He came back instantly, but the fight was interrupted by the entrance of Foley, who had decided to take to the woods again, in spite of a painful limp. He caught Macdonald by the shoulder, hurled him backward, and shook an enormous fist in Gagnon's face.

"Fight in the mornin', wu'd ye—an' the work waitin'!" he bellowed. "Out o' here, now, an' fire the grub into ye, an' get goin'! The man tha's last will settle it with me!"

The gang stampeded for breakfast. Lax as was the discipline of the camp, there was one Foley-made law, absolutely set and unalterable. Nothing must interfere with the work. Of fighting, Foley did not disapprove. He permitted it, and en-

couraged it—after hours; for he believed that a swaggering, quarrelsome, reckless devil of a shanty-man was the best workman, and he was quite confident in his own ability to whip any man he had ever met, should occasion arise.

On the way to the woods, Gagnon passed Macdonald, and scowled at him. "To-night, by Gar, I show you," he threatened.

"Fery well," said Macdonald.

And that night they fought a pitched battle, which resulted in a doubtful victory for Gagnon, by a very narrow margin. Indeed, the outcome was largely due to a slip of Macdonald's foot at a critical period. Modesty, however, was not Gagnon's strong point, and he gave himself airs on the strength of his victory.

"That Gagnon is layin' up trouble for himself," said McPike to Leamy. "Macdonald will take another birl out of him."

"If he don't, I will," said Leamy, who disliked Gagnon. "I was minded to to-day."

"L'ave him be f'r the young felly," said McPike. "He has it in f'r him."

CHAPTER IV.

Two nights afterward, Macdonald whipped Gagnon completely, and McPike commented on it to his friend.

"The Frenchman is no great shakes," said Leamy. "He had the luck the first time, an' it went back on him the second."

But McPike's criticism went deeper. "'Twas not so much the luck. This time he knowed his man. Gagnon fights wan way, an' th' lad had th' sense to see it, an' fight another. Give him a year or two—if somewan don't pound the heart out of him—an' he'll be a good man."

Apparently, Macdonald was quite willing to afford anyone the chance. Without being actually quarrelsome, he was always in trouble. Sometimes beaten and sometimes victorious, his features perennially battered, he became known as a good man to let alone.

At one time or another, as the winter wore on, he came to blows with half the men in the camp. Some he fought more than once, and, as in the case of Gagnon, he was usually the winner on the second occasion. Thus, he gradually rose in reputation, till he stood among the first half dozen.

Then it was that he first collided with McPike. The row was plainly of Macdonald's seeking, and many wondered at his hardihood, for a fight with Jimmy was no pleasure excursion. It came to pass thus:

McPike, going toward his bunk, tripped over Macdonald's foot.

"Mind where you are going," said the latter unpleasantly.

McPike recovered his balance. "I do," he said briefly. "It's a long foot ye have Macdonald."

"The length of my foot is not your business," said the young man coldly.

"Nor the length of your ears," said McPike. "Ye can have what ye want, Macdonald."

The young Scot rose without a word, and struck at him. McPike avoided the blow, laughed, and backed into the center of the room. He had not fought in months, and felt himself getting rusty.

"Birl in!" he invited cordially.

Macdonald "birlled in" cautiously. He was propped off by a left fist that jabbed and jabbed. He went beneath it suddenly, and took a stiff uppercut that split his lip. Around and around he circled, swift and catlike, feeling out the experienced fighter. For seconds not a hard blow was struck. The two, apparently wary of each other, feinted, struck lightly, and avoided a mix-up.

"Look at that," said Morrison to Leamy. "The young felly is sizin' him up, an' waitin' for a good chance. It's a cool head he has." "Sizin' Jimmy up, is he? Waiting for a good chanst, hay? What d'ye think Jimmy's doin', himself? Ah-h-h! What did I tell ye?"

McPike avoiding a blow with a deft motion of his head, suddenly let go an awful right cross-counter. It caught Macdonald full on the jaw, and dropped him in his tracks. McPike watched him in his struggle to his knees, and lurch unsteadily upright.

"I won't hit ye again," he said. "Ye have no steam left, Macdonald. Try ag'in some other time, if ye want to." And he turned away.

Macdonald went to his bunk without a word, and lay down.

"If it had been me," said Leamy to his chum, later, "I'd have given him a good whalin', just to l'arn him. He's too gay by half, that Macdonald, though I don't say he ain't got the makin's by accident. It's th' rotten, dirty temper he has, like all Scotchmen."

"A Scotchman's temper is the best thing about him," said McPike philosophically. "He hates like

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The County Agent showing farmers how to vaccinate for Black-leg.

sociations or leagues; second, the boys' and girls' club and kindred movements of junior farmers; and third, the agricultural representative or county agent movement. The latter two are more or less complementary, though quite distinct and not always in harmony with the former since they are largely fostered by governments. The county agent movement is a development of the last decade, and in America mainly of the last five years. I am not certain where it originated but it has done efficient service in some European countries at least. In Ontario it began in 1907, and in the United States about the same time, though by far its greatest development on a national basis has taken place since the inception of the Democratic administration in that country and the passing of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914.

The first representatives were appointed in Ontario in 1907, and it took considerable time for them to get anything very telling done. Today there are 45, in fact there is one in every one but five counties in that province and in some counties there are two. In the United States there are 1,400 men and 500 women employed as county agents and the Department of Agriculture is increasing the number as fast as men and women with proper training can be secured. In Western Canada outside a few communities the movement is unknown to the people.

What then are agricultural representatives or county agents if this is such a significant movement?

These men are agricultural experts with scientific training and special experience, who are placed in counties or communities, where they may render every possible assistance to the farmer in increasing production, in organizing for selling or buying, in improving the social life of the community and generally assisting in directing the outstanding agricultural enterprises of that community. He is a kind of deputy minister of agriculture for his own particular district. Men of such calibre are hard to find and there are certain fundamental qualities considered in the make-up of such agents. These men are appointed by departments of agriculture.

The head of this work in Minnesota, Frank E. Balmer, outlines them as follows: 1. Experience. An agent preferably should have been reared on the farm, or have lived on a farm the year around for not less than five years since he was twelve years of age. His farm experience should be such as to show that he has been employed upon or operated a successfully managed farm, and is therefore familiar with the details of farm practice and the principles of good farm management. It is preferred, also, that an agent has had other business and executive experience.

2. Technical training. A county agent should be soundly trained in agriculture, have a broad agricultural outlook, and be an apt student of country life affairs. A full four years' course in agriculture at a good agricultural college, or equivalent experience or training is important.

3. Interest in farm life. To win and hold the respect, confidence, and friendship of farmers, an agent must have a sympathetic interest in farming and farm life; be willing to enter into situations and face difficulties that confront farmers; and be willing to actually share the life of the people with whom he works.

4. Personality. The crowning factor of an agent's success is his personality. He should have the ability to work with people, and to get people to work with each other, which means that he must possess initiative, facility in approaching farmers and other business men, and such further qualities as make for good leadership and organizing ability. He should possess maturity of judgment, sterling personal qualities, and good moral character.

What County Agents Do

Can these agents do any work of use to the average farmer? Their records are sufficient proof that

The most remarkable movements of present-day agriculture in America can perhaps be covered under three divisions:

First, the voluntary organization of farmers in as-

they can. Farmers did not think so when they started and many were loath to be advised by any young college graduate. But generally the best men soon came to see that an agricultural representative was one of the most useful men in the community, that he was there to serve and not instruct and that it was good business sense to use him in every way possible. Confidence once established, many of the communities adverse to the idea at first would not part with these men and have been ready to subsidize them by considerable increases.

What then are some of the things county agents or agricultural representatives can do? I will first mention a few things and then elucidate some of these. These are taken from actual cases of what they have done. This list of course is by no means complete.

1. They may organize and conduct or assist in conducting; co-operative buying associations; co-operative selling or shipping associations; co-operative credit associations or societies; labor exchange bureaus; local telephone companies; potato or seed



Students at a Seed-grain Lecture during a four weeks' short course, organized by the District Representative

growers' associations; community breeding associations and assist in securing good pure-bred sires and making more uniform the livestock of the district; cow testing associations; egg circles; boys' and girls' clubs; pure-bred breeders' clubs; rural school fairs or agricultural society fairs; summer-fallow competitions; feeding livestock for profit competitions; acre-profit competitions; plowing matches; exchange bureau for stock, goods, etc.; excursions to agricultural colleges or experimental farms.

2. They may conduct: soil surveys of the district; short courses in agriculture of various lengths on livestock, field subjects, machinery, etc; variety test of grains, grasses, potatoes, etc., most suitable to the district; fertilizer experiments; experiments for the control of plant diseases; registered seed inspection work; farm management surveys of the district; judging competitions in livestock or grain; farm boys' camps, etc.

3. They may hold demonstrations on treating grain for smut; treating potatoes for blight or rot; growing alfalfa for seed; draining low-lying land; vaccinating cattle for black leg; setting out and pruning or spraying small or tree fruits, etc.

4. They may give lectures on agriculture or other subjects in the schools, secure speakers from outside for special meetings, find sources of better seed for farmers in the community; establish local poultry breeding, fattening or killing stations; send out literature to farmers; write seasonable articles for the local or farm press; assist farmers in securing and running tractors; assist in running better farming trains; assist farmers in planting or building plans; conduct public speaking contests; visit farmers and assist on their own farms with their problems; answer inquiries for farmers direct from their office, etc.

That list should satisfy anybody. It looks like a big one and it is but all these things are being

done. In fact after he has secured the farmers' confidence the district representative's office becomes the clearing house for information and the centre of activity for the community. The results from this work are abundant and varied. Concrete instances are outlined. Here are a few.

In Leeds County, Ont., the district representative, W. Smith, says, "My endeavor in this county is to have a well-defined plan of campaign. The ideal is to have all our operations of any scope in the county conducted through two county organizations. These are the County Board of Agriculture, and the County Co-operative Associations. Through these county co-operative associations we are endeavoring to locate a market for quality stuff. With this market in view we do our educational work. Last year the farmers who marketed their eggs through the association received a net increase over store price of \$1,315.35, the direct result of the co-operative market. In the marketing of hogs we have shown decided benefit to the farmer. To date we have only shipped a few carloads but as a direct result of this work competitive buyers are now following the market quotations from one to two-and-a-half cents per pound closer due to the inauguration of our hog shipping association. Notwithstanding that fact we have been able to pay our members an average of 50 cents per hundred higher price than they could receive from local buyers. The same holds true in regard to the buying of grass and clover seed, etc. I could quote you other instances in connection with farm drainage surveys where the farmers estimated the value of our work to their individual farms from \$100 to \$1,000. Improvements in orchards that have never brought \$100 were made that netted returns of \$400 and \$500, this being due to the work of the district representative. I have not mentioned anything about our poultry breeding associations or dairy cattle breeding associations. As the confidence of the people is secured and we have proven to them by the working out of our various undertakings that we advocate only practical improvement the possibility of development is practically unlimited."

Helping Out The Labor Problem

The district representative in Waterloo County, Ont., J. S. Knapp, says: "The district representatives in Ontario do so many things that it is very hard to tell what their work really is. Since the war started our work has greatly increased and it is just to a stage now that a person simply has to do what is most important and let the rest go."

"This summer we have been kept busy repairing government tractors. Early in the spring the government decided to buy tractors and rent them to the farmers to help out the labor shortage and increased acreage for spring and autumn crop. I have four at the present time and have been able to turn over a lot of land with them, but of course, we have our troubles."

A big feature of our work this summer was the placing of farm help. A special campaign was put on in the spring to get the school boys to go out and help on the farm. These were mostly placed through the district representative's office. Besides the school boys we placed any other kind of



Potato Plot from which the District representative or County Agent distributed better Seed Potatoes to the farmers through the School Fair. Registered seed is used

help we could secure. I placed between 50 and 100 men on farms in Waterloo County.

"In the spring we distribute seed and eggs to

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OVER \$1,000 FOR Y.M.C.A.

The following communication has been received from Geo. C. Weger, president of the Lakeside local:

"Enclosed please find cheque for \$1,005.60 which amount we wish to add to the U.F.A. fund for the Y.M.C.A. at the front. This sum represents the net return from a joint auction sale held in Lacombe on December 1, under the auspices of the three local unions directly contiguous to Lacombe, viz., Arbdale, Spruceville and Lakeside. With very few exceptions every article donated, and every cash subscription came from the farmers. And the purchasers at the sale were all farmers.

"One rooster brought \$100.50 which we think, is close to a record. Had it not been for the sudden very cold and stormy weather our returns would have at least been doubled. The response was so generous that we have decided to hold a sale of this kind about every three months.

Your office has not received many patriotic donations from this locality because our local organizations have solicited us most religiously for the good of the cause. However, in view of the fact that certain press agents reported at our last annual, that there was a lack of response and patriotic fervour in the assembly, we trust this small contribution will further help to discredit such unwarranted assertions.

"Will you kindly acknowledge receipt to the secretaries of each of these local unions, viz., Arbdale, Spruceville and Lakeside, so they each may know their efforts were appreciated?"

GOOD MEETING AT ALIX

A special meeting was called for Friday, December 7, in Alix, when very interesting addresses were given by H. W. Wood, president, U.F.A., and W. F. Stevens, livestock commissioner. The meeting was held at 8 p.m. and considering the weather which was the worst sample we have had this year, the attendance, between 70 and 80, was very satisfactory. The chief object of the meeting was to encourage increased hog production. Mr. Stevens gave figures showing the serious decrease in the number of livestock in the Allied countries in Europe, especially in hogs, and pointed out the vital necessity of bacon in the feeding of our armies. He did not ask farmers to go in for hog raising on a very large scale, but insisted that it was the patriotic duty of every farmer to keep a few brood sows and that by doing so they would be doing their bit towards winning the war as the men at the front and the munition workers were doing theirs. Mr. Wood said that competition fostered militarism, and the only way to destroy militarism was to substitute co-operation for competition. He pointed out that in the early ages co-operation was confined to the family; from the family it spread to the tribe; from the tribe to the nation, and today we see the spectacle of all the Allied nations co-operating together to destroy militarism and save democracy. He emphasized the critical position of transportation and that owing to their proximity to Europe and the shortage of shipping, the Allies were almost wholly dependent on Canada and the United States to supply them and their armies with food. We cannot win the war if we cannot feed our armies. The number of men the United States can send over is limited by their ability to furnish them with food and to transport them to Europe. There was considerable discussion on the hog market and the packers and their methods came in for a good deal of criticism from those present. The meeting seemed to be of opinion that the most satisfactory results could be obtained by farmers selling through their own company, the United Grain Growers.

ORGANIZE A SEED CENTRE

The Grain Growers' Guide has arranged to give absolutely free of charge to every local association in Manitoba sufficient of world prize winning registered wheat, oats, or barley to provide foundation stock for every member of the local. By securing this grain and organizing a seed centre the yield of the entire community can be increased by at least five bushels per acre. Information is being forwarded to every local secretary. We will be pleased to forward full details to any member of any local making application. Address, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

LIVESTOCK RESOLUTIONS

The following are some of the resolutions passed at the conference of representatives of the various livestock interests of Western Canada and the U.F.A. in regard to increased hog production. The meeting was held in Ottawa in November:

We, the representatives of the swine growing interests of the four western provinces here assembled, believe that the buying policy of Great Britain, as announced by the associated press of November 7 to the effect that all buying of meats for the allied countries shall hereafter be done at Chicago will prove detrimental to the Canadian meat-producing interests in that it will tend to put the meat trade of the Dominion in the hands of our strongest competitors, and thereby develop an economic situation after the war is over that will be detrimental to the interests of Canada;

And we would respectfully ask that the Honorable the Minister of Trade and Commerce immediately open negotiations to have direct trade relations re-established between this Dominion and the mother country.

Marketing Livestock

We, the representatives of the stock growing interests of the four western provinces here assembled, recommend that the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture do at once make such arrangements as may be necessary to properly transport and store our animals and animal products, particularly we would ask that cold storage facilities be established and operated by the government at Halifax, N.S., to care for all Canadian perishable food stuffs for export.

Whereas, during the past the markets and especially the hog markets have been repeatedly depressed temporarily by over supply, thus causing severe financial loss to the producers, and

Whereas, notwithstanding this reduced price paid the producer, the finished product has not been sold to the home consumers, the British empire or to our allies at correspondingly low values, but has simply augmented the profits of the packers, and

Whereas, these temporary depressions are in a great many cases avoidable by the distribution of information advising produce and country buyers and other interested parties to withhold shipments for a time.

Therefore be it resolved that the Food Controller be asked to supply for Canada wide publication through effective channels information as to the existence of conditions which, by blocking of export of products at certain times or other causes, might temporarily depress the market and that with this information be coupled proper advice as to the quantity that could be profitably absorbed.

Conscript Vacant Land

Whereas it has been represented to us, the delegates of the swine growing interests of the four western provinces, that the greatest needs, not only of the Dominion of Canada, but also of the allied countries are meats and wool.

And whereas, there are in our western provinces large areas of unoccupied lands which are unused and upon which the grass is permitted to accumulate from year to year until it becomes a menace to the settlers of the adjacent districts because of fire;

Therefore, be it resolved that the grazing possibilities of such unused areas be conscripted as a war measure and as a measure of safe-guarding the lives and property of the settlers and that they be administered by the department of agriculture in such a way as will result in the largest possible use of such land by the settlers in the vicinity, and where not required by such settlers to induce stockmen from other districts or provinces to use under suitable regulations, the material that is now annually going to waste on such lands.

Be it further resolved that with a view

to securing the greatest possible results from the foregoing, the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, formulate at the earliest possible moment a policy for conserving and increasing the female stock of the country.

Whereas, a grave crisis exists in the matter of a sufficient supply of staple foods necessary for the sustenance of the soldiers and civilian populations of the allied European nations, and

Whereas, increased production in Canada is unquestionably dependent upon an adequate supply of efficient farm labor, and

Whereas, many farmers and farm laborers of military age will not claim exemption under the provision of the Military Service Act,

Therefore, we the members of this pork production conference consider it imperative that immediate action be taken to exempt automatically bona-fide farm laborers of military age.

Whereas there is a failure to secure regular delivery of a sufficient supply of mill feeds which are now going to the United States in large quantities, and

Whereas farmers or co-operative farmers' companies and societies are still having great difficulty in purchasing straight cars of bran and shorts without the inclusion of flour and patent meals, and

Whereas as yet no definite steps appear to have been taken to prevent the miller and the vendor of these feeds from manipulating market prices, and

Whereas the difficulties of transportation in getting immediate delivery of such feeds are yet a factor hindering increased production;

Be it resolved that this conference most heartily endorses the report of the committee on feeds appointed by the conference of eastern livestock representatives and wish to lay particular emphasis on the immediate needs of the farmer in obtaining mill by-products in large quantities at a fair valuation and free from adulteration, particularly with black seeds which are extremely detrimental in the feeding of young pigs.

H. E. SPENCER'S LETTER

The following is a copy of a letter from Director H. E. Spencer to the members in his constituency:

Now that the busy season of harvest, threshing and grain hauling is over, let us all throw our energies into the workings of our locals, and do our best not only to put in a good attendance, but to make meetings as interesting as possible.

At the present time, business is good for the farmer and labor is scarce. It is therefore quite to be expected that farmers should get a little slack in their U.F.A. work. Markets have been favorable for the farmer since the war, but we do not know when conditions may change, and the farmers will have to face much smaller profits for their labor, and will also have to face the necessity of helping to repay the huge war debts the country owes.

There are other sides of life to be considered besides the dollars and cents; but it is of little use trying to get better homes, healthier children, better schools and a brighter country, before the economic conditions are on a just and equitable basis.

One reason why farmers organize slowly, is because as a class they are isolated and have poor means of communication. For that very reason every effort should be made to build rural telephones, bring in mail delivery and encourage good roads; all of which can best be done by organized effort.

The motto today is organization; it is nation wide. Germany would have been beaten long ago had she not been so thoroughly organized; and now that our nation is putting forth her supreme effort, she is organizing on every hand, as only through it can she accomplish her best. It is more necessary than ever therefore for agriculture to organize, not only for the benefit of the

farmer, but for the nation's need at this time of trial and stress, for what benefits the country's basic industry must needs be of economic value to the nation.

Not until the communities organize and work as communities instead of the present individual work will they accomplish their best. We must cultivate the community spirit, not only for economic but social purposes, and realize our duty for community betterment, as well as personal gain. Many are showing they think this country worth dying for, we want to make it a country worth living in.

A feature of organization which should come home to the farmer is in the matter of marketing his livestock. A big movement is on foot in this province for farmers to co-operate in shipping their stock on consignment to the United Grain Growers at the stock yards at Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. This movement is being fought strenuously by the drovers or middle men. It is difficult to understand why the farmers, having the same market as the drover to which to ship their stock, have not seen this very businesslike and profitable way of selling their stock before.

Raising The Membership Fee

The question of raising the membership fee to \$2.00 will be taken up at the convention. I sincerely hope that the delegates will be instructed by their locals to vote for it; there are many reasons why it should be raised. The fee was put at one dollar when the association was small and did not undertake a great deal. The number of directors has been increased; and although they do not get the wage of ordinary labor, their travelling expenses, etc., have to be met. The Central office staff has been enlarged and it has been found necessary to engage the full time of our president. At the present time we accept a grant from the government; and though the association earns the money, it would be much better to finance ourselves. Nearly all other organizations have a higher subscription. A suggestion I would like to make is that each local obtain a copy of the School and Municipal Ordinances, the Grain Act and Government Loan Act, so that the members may keep in touch with these different phases of the country life.

The convention is drawing near, and I trust that each local will send its full number of delegates. It is an education for us all to meet there once a year, and if a man pays his own expenses, it is money well spent.

HENRY E. SPENCER.
Director.

Battle River Constituency.

A meeting of the executive of the U.F.A. was held in the Central office on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 11-12, at which a number of matters in connection with the convention were discussed and dealt with. The president, secretary and Mrs. Barrett, secretary of the U.F.W.A. were appointed a special committee to take charge of the program. It is anticipated that unless a number of new matters come up between now and the time of the convention that the resolutions received to date will not occupy the full time of the convention, and efforts will be made to secure two or three speakers on economic subjects, of national or even international fame, to address the delegates the latter part of the session. The hog production and other routine matters, including the hail insurance question were dealt with. The members present consisted of Messrs. H. W. Wood, W. D. Trego, P. Baker, S. S. Dunham and Mrs. W. Parlbay.

Wm. Johnston of Elnora local writes: "We had with us at Elnora on Wednesday evening, December 12, District Director J. E. Blore of the U.F.A., but owing to the weather conditions there was not a large crowd present. Those in attendance, however, were very enthusiastic, so we resolved to re-organize and enrolled a number of fully paid-up members at the meeting. Officers were elected and a delegate appointed to represent us at the convention. For the winter's program it was arranged to have a series of papers and effect an exchange of speakers with the neighboring unions, which we trust will attract a good attendance and maintain the enthusiasm and activity of our members."

PROVINCIAL CONVENTION

January 9, 10 and 11

The Annual Convention of the Provincial Grain Growers' Association will be held in the City Hall, Brandon, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 9, 10 and 11, 1918. Every branch should endeavor not only to be represented, but to have its full representation, one delegate for every 10 members or part thereof. In addition to the delegates thus appointed as representatives any branch may send associate delegates, who will have all privileges of the convention excepting that of introducing motions and voting. Each delegate should get a standard certificate when purchasing his ticket to Brandon. Fuller announcement will be made in next week's Guide, and the regular convention call will be in the hands of the secretaries in a few days.

W. R. W.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION

Notice of Motion.—It is hereby announced that at the annual meeting to be held at Brandon on January 9, 10 and 11, it will be moved that the section in the constitution presenting the objects of the association be amended to read as below, and that a number of other changes, especially of arrangement in order to facilitate reference, be made in the constitution of the provincial association.

I.—Objects. The objects of the association are:

(a) The all-round development of rural life with a view to making it as satisfying and as effective in the commonwealth as possible, and the establishment of right relationships between rural and urban communities.

(b) To forward in every honorable and legitimate way the interests of the rural population, but in cordial co-operation with all.

(c) To establish libraries, literary societies, reading rooms, arrange lectures, and to further extend knowledge along economic and social lines, with a view of elevating the standard of living in rural communities.

(d) To educate and stimulate the populace to fuller exercise of the powers and responsibilities of citizenship in order to the realization locally of a more genuine and efficient democracy.

To promote independent personal thinking upon questions of the time, to create public spirit and to quicken the public conscience in regard to evils that persist in our present life, in order that so far as possible they may be abolished.

(e) To watch legislation relating to the Grain Growers' interests, particularly that affecting the marketing, grading and transportation of their grain and other rural products.

To suggest to parliament from time to time as it is found necessary through duly appointed delegates, revision of existing laws or new legislation to meet changing conditions and requirements.

(f) To promote the securing by local country and village communities of suitable halls or meeting places and the equipment and furnishing of such as social and educational centres.

(g) To foster and encourage the co-operative method of distribution of farm products and supplying of staple commodities.

It is hoped that local officers and others who may have suggestions as to the improvement of our constitution will be prepared to present their suggestions either by letter to the Central office or at Brandon, when the question comes up.

W. R. W.

W. S. G. G. A.

The above formula is steadily becoming significant to a wider and ever wider circle in the province of Manitoba. For those who may yet be uninitiated it may be stated that the letters represent the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association. An increasing number of branches are coming to think practically about enlisting the co-operation of the women, and in some branches fully organized women's sections are being established. During the recent visit of Mrs. E. C. Wieneke to the western part of the province,

Manitoba

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two such sections were organized—one at Dropmore and one at Angusville. At Dropmore, 17 new women members enrolled and organization was at once proceeded with. At Angusville eight members signed up and an enthusiastic beginning was made. These two new women's sections will doubtless be heard from in future, and will give a good account of themselves in helping to promote the welfare and in assisting the activities of the women grain growers.

TWO CREEKS ASSOCIATION

The fourth report of this association shows it still to be in a flourishing condition. The paid-up membership for the past year was 26, while for the coming year there is a prospective membership of over 30—practically all new comers to the district having joined the movement. Receipts for the year, including the balance carried over from 1916, totalled \$39.55 and expenditures were \$22.80, leaving a balance on hand of \$16.75. The branch bought co-operatively during the year a car of seed wheat, a car of coal and lesser quantities of binder twine and frozen fish, at an approximate cost of \$3,836, making an estimated saving of about \$150.

The report concludes: "During the past year two of our charter members have passed to the Great Beyond. It is only a short time since F. W. Collier lost his life fighting in the trenches in France. Last spring, our late president, R. G. G. Willock, died so suddenly that his death came as a real shock to the community. Now that he has gone, we can, perhaps, best estimate the value of his services to the district. His education and ability were placed freely at the public service, and in school and association affairs, not less than in athletic and social events, he labored unselfishly. As for Mr. Collier, it is no light thing for any man to leave home and family and all their ties to face death on the field of battle, but no man wants a nobler epitaph than the words: 'He died fighting for his country.' Thus, of these two men, one lived in the service of the community, the other died in the service of the nation. Let us hope that their example will inspire us to go forth on another year's life of our association, each resolved to work a little more unselfishly, a little more devotedly than ever before. It may cost something in time and trouble and money, but I am confident that such work will never go unrewarded. Somewhere in the great unrevealed laws of the universe is written compensation for all these things, and it is true now, as it has ever been, that 'Give to the world the best you have, and the best will come back to you.'"

JAS. MORTON,

Sec'y Two Creeks G.G.A.

SWAN RIVER DISTRICT

In spite of extremely severe weather, a faithful few were in attendance at the district convention at Kenville, on December 13. Beyond general discussion of current topics and the present Dominion situation, the only business undertaking was the election of officers for 1918, which issued as follows: President, Geo. Dickerson, Kenville; vice-president, W. H. Cotton; secretary-treasurer, J. Livesay, Swan River. Mr. W. I. Ford was again nominated as district director. With this staff, Swan River will give a good account of itself throughout the New Year.

DECKER ANNUAL MEETING

Decker association, at their annual meeting on December 8, decided to contribute \$65 from their co-operative balance in aid of the Halifax sufferers. The election of officers issued as follows: President, Chas. Brooks; vice-president, H. Rosenberger; secretary-treasurer, F. N. Davidson; assistant secretary, John White; directors, Messrs. E. Allingham, E. Lawn, Jno. Norton, D. Whyte, F. Wyatt and R. Richardson.

The following resolution was passed: "That owing to the very high and unreasonable wages that alien laborers are asking the farmers for the coming season, we, the Decker Grain Growers' Association, request the Dominion government to conscript farm labor and to regulate the alien wages in accordance with our soldiers' pay."

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT

The following resolutions were passed at the Springfield district convention, held at Dugald on December 12. They show that the workers of that district are alive and alert in reference to the problems of the time.

1.—Abolition of the Liquor Traffic. Whereas, the present world conflict is demanding the strictest conservation of food-stuffs and man-power in the interests of national efficiency and the cause of human liberty, and whereas, the manufacture, sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors still continue to exercise a baneful influence, thus involving a waste that largely neutralizes the sacrificial efforts of our people, be it resolved that we, the District Grain Growers' Association of Springfield, in annual convention assembled, petition the Union government to enact a War Measure prohibiting the manufacture, importation, sale and distribution of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes. That said law remain in force until repealed or confirmed by Dominion referendum.

2.—Free Implements. Whereas, the geographical position of Canada renders her products of peculiar value to the Empire in these days of national peril, and whereas, frequent appeals are being made to the agricultural classes to increase their production of human necessities, and whereas, the present tariff laws render the prices of agricultural implements grievously burdensome and the direct cause of limited production; be it resolved that we, the District Grain Growers of Springfield, petition the Union government to place all machines and implements required in the production of food-stuffs on the free list.

3.—Farmers' Representation. This District Grain Growers' Association of Springfield respectfully suggests to the Union government that henceforth, in appointing boards of bodies to deal with questions directly affecting the interests of farmers, representatives of agriculture be accorded a position on such bodies.

4.—Extension of time for loading. That this District Grain Growers' Association petition the Board of Grain Commissioners for extension of time granted farmers in loading over platform.

5.—Cleaning Grain in Elevators. That this District Grain Growers' Association petition the Board of Grain Commissioners for authority to compel the elevators to instal grain-cleaning machinery in their elevators, thus retaining all small grain and feed to be fed on the farms.

6.—Labor and Production. That while the members of this district convention are fully aware of the military necessity, yet we have been assured that necessity of provisioning the Allies and the Allies' armies is the paramount obligation of Canada, therefore, trained farmers, farmers' sons and farm help, in view of the food situation, are of greatest national service if allowed to remain in their present occupations.

That the labor crisis can best be met by the registration and organization of all labor resources, and the financial situation by the conscription of wealth, and that this should at once be proceeded with in the name of national service.

7.—That this convention recommend that every branch in the district appoint volunteers to co-operate with Mrs. A. A. Wilson, district lady director, in connection with the Food Resources Committee.

HARLINGTON RESOLUTIONS

At a meeting of the Grain Growers' Association held at Harlington on November 30, the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, the national cry for production and more production is on indisputable authority absolutely as essential as men in winning the war, and whereas, the Canadian food controller is urging the western farmers as a patriotic duty to produce the largest crop possible for 1918, and whereas, the shortage of labor and up-to-date farm machinery at a reasonable price, together with the inactive attitude of the Dominion government in not rendering every possible assistance by conscripting labor and abolishing the tariff on farm implements, has already seriously menaced the crop of 1918. Therefore be it resolved that we urge the Dominion government to grasp the seriousness of the situation and appoint a labor controller, who would see that no men are employed in non-essential occupations. And also to see that the farmers have the necessary labor to produce a maximum crop for 1918. The controller should have power to bring men from every source available, even the training camps as other countries have done, and fix a fair wage if deemed necessary. And furthermore we look upon it as disastrous to production to conscript experienced farm labor for the army and replace them with inexperienced men at exorbitant wages. It also should be made a criminal offence for alien labor to loiter and curtail the hours of labor and hold the farmers up for excessive wages, as was done in 1917, and we submit that all essential industries and labor should be mobilized for greater production, without which a maximum production for 1918 is absolutely impossible."

W. H. COTTON,
Secretary.

Get Bulletin No. 23

Every officer of a local branch should have a copy of Bulletin No. 23 of the series now issued periodically by the Manitoba Agricultural College. It is entitled "Debating Clubs," and gives a great deal of splendid practical information and suggestion for this line of work, as well as presenting a series of 40 topics suitable for rural associations. Copies will be sent free of charge on application to the President, Manitoba Agricultural College, or Publication Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Every branch ought to try to work in two or three debates into its winter's work. If specially difficult to manage it within your own circle, it may be possible to arrange for a joint debate with a neighboring branch. That will accomplish two things. It will give you wider acquaintance with association work in promoting contact with adjoining branches and it will call forth the best efforts of your local debaters to have them go up against contestants from outside. Try a debate before the winter passes.

The members of the South Bay branch of the G.G.A. have forwarded the sum of \$36.50 which they subscribed in their branch for Red Cross work. This is very creditable as coming from a branch only recently organized. We hope they may have continued success in their branch.

The Red Cross department of the Oakville W.G.G. Auxiliary has contributed the sum of \$41 to be used for relief work of the French wounded, a fund which appeals strongly to our sympathies.

ORGANIZE A SEED CENTRE

The Grain Growers' Guide has arranged to give absolutely free of charge to every local association in Manitoba sufficient of world prize winning registered wheat, oats, or barley to provide foundation stock for every member of the local. By securing this grain and organizing a seed centre, the yield of the entire community can be increased by at least five bushels per acre. Information is being forwarded to every local secretary. We will be pleased to forward full details to any member of any local making application. Address, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

EXEMPTION OF FARM LABOR

By S. W. Yates

The many letters recently received at the Central office from farmers who consider they have been unjustly treated with respect to applications for exemption from military service are evidence, if such were needed, that a large number of our members are intensely interested in this question. Several cases have been brought to our notice in which the decisions of the tribunals would work incalculable harm if persisted in, and that at a time when farmers are being urged on every hand to increase the acreage under crop. In the particular cases in mind, indeed, the decision, if there were no intervention, would mean that the land previously cropped would have to go out of cultivation instead of its area being increased. Such decisions make one wonder whether the cases have received even the slightest consideration at the hands of the members of the tribunals, for it would seem that a mere statement of the facts, in many instances, would be sufficient to turn the scale in favor of the applicant. Two cases may be cited which have been brought to our attention. The first is that of Nelson Spencer, director of District No. 3 of our association. Mr. Spencer has two sons, one 20 years of age, on whom chiefly rests the burden of the farm, and another 14 years, who is unable to attend school owing to ill-health, whilst the father himself is not able to do much heavy work. Mr. Spencer owns a half-section farm and 50 head of cattle, most of which will have to be sold if the son is taken. The other case is that of a younger man at Waldeck, who runs three quarter sections without help, and who, as in the previous case, suffers from ill-health, and yet, in spite of these facts, has been granted only temporary exemption. These cases are no doubt typical of many others, and are such as scarcely leave room for doubt as to the course the exemption tribunals ought to have taken.

It will, therefore, be welcome news to our members that steps are to be taken immediately whereby farmers, farmers' sons and hired help will be left free to devote their attention to the land, where they can undoubtedly render the nation and the Empire the greatest service; and at the same time cases are to be appealed by the military authorities where exemption has been granted indiscriminately, or en masse as in Quebec. This means, of course, that those whose services are needed on the land are to secure exemption on appeal, while others who can better be spared for military service are to be sent to the army.

The memorandum issued by the government at Ottawa says: "The attention of the minister of agriculture has been drawn to a number of instances where some of the exemption tribunals have evidently misinterpreted the instructions of the military council respecting the drafting of men for overseas service, and have refused exemption to men who are absolutely needed to continue the operation of farms and the production of foodstuffs. The matter has been considered by the government and an order-in-council passed as follows:

Order-in-Council

"1.—To attend the sittings of the

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Saskatchewan

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tribunals appointed under the Military Service Act, to guard the national interest in connection with the production of foodstuffs.

"2.—To appeal from the decision of the tribunals in any case where, in his opinion, the tribunal has not given due weight to the urgency of maintaining out food supplies.

"3.—To investigate and report upon appeals or applications for exemption where the ground of appeal or application is that the party seeking exemption should in the national interest be retained in food production rather than enrolled in the expeditionary force.

"The minister of agriculture has been looking into the matter very thoroughly for some days, and from information which has been received by him, he believes that some of the exemption tribunals have failed to give due weight to the urgency of maintaining our food supply. It has, therefore, been decided, on the recommendation of the minister of agriculture, that immediate action should be taken to prevent reduction of the output of foodstuffs and disorganization of work upon the farms.

"It has also been brought to the attention of the government by the minister of militia and defence that in some localities the tribunals have granted exemption indiscriminately and almost en masse, and the government has decided, on the recommendation of the minister of justice, to provide for the immediate hearing of the appeals taken by the militia authorities, so that the despatch of the necessary reinforcements will not be delayed by protracted appeals."

This will be good news, particularly to the many members of our association who have a special interest in this question, and if the instructions are faithfully carried out should ensure that the "soldiers of the soil" may make their plans for the future without any fear of further molestation.

TOM LAWRENCE DIES

By James Cruikshank

In the death of Thomas Lawrence of Hanley, the G.G.A. has lost one of its most devoted members, and Hanley has lost a man whose memory will be cherished for many a long day by the men and women he has left behind, who pioneered with him through the early days when the Saskatchewan Val-



The Late Thos. Lawrence

ley Land Company were developing the great tract of country lying between Regina and Warman.

He was late in years when he came to Hanley, but Old Tom, as he was known throughout the countryside, was a boy in spirits, and to the day of his death his zeal for reform and his ardor on behalf of any cause to which he allied himself surpassed the efforts of the great majority of men young enough to be his sons. A man of high principle

and fine business judgment, he made the modest capital which he brought with him from the United States to Hanley the foundation of a substantial fortune. A self-made man, who had experienced many buffets through life's way, he was generous to a fault, and could be depended upon to head any subscription list presented to him which, by any stretch of the imagination, could be deemed to be helpful to the community in which he lived.

A Man of Strong Convictions

Mr. Lawrence was a man of strong convictions, and took a most active part in the elections of 1908, 1911 and 1912. He did not seek political honors and could have represented his district had he cared to do so at Regina. He campaigned from the conviction that it was his duty to make others see the political issues of the day as he did, for he believed he was right and that the policies he believed in would best serve the country in which he lived. Everyone knew Tom Lawrence was sincere and his words carried weight in many a country school-house when the smooth eloquence of politicians fell unheeded, by uninterested and skeptical farmers.

There was no escaping Old Tom. He started out to convert a man to his way of thinking and stayed with it till he succeeded or the man subsided into silence. As a result, he was the prop and bulwark of the Liberal party in the Hanley district. Whatever candidate aspired for political honors in that neighborhood first tried to enlist Old Tom's sympathy. If he was worthy he got it and if he was not he was told so, just as plainly as it was possible to state the case. Many a man who is now a well-to-do farmer owes a debt of gratitude to the late Mr. Lawrence for a helping hand through the early days, when seed grain and even "grub" was scarce. As the first storekeeper in Hanley, he gave credit to scores of new settlers, and, while they wrestled with nature on the land, he was fighting their battles with the government from Hanley.

Enthusiastic Farmer

From the beginning he was an enthusiastic member of the G.G.A. and one of the first hundred life members. It was through his efforts that the Hanley local some years ago was awarded a prize for securing the most new life members, and he worked at that self-appointed mission as hard as if a million dollars were at stake. An ardent free trader, Mr. Lawrence was a member of the great delegation which visited Ottawa and met Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the demand for a revision of the tariff. The farmers were new to eastern politicians then, but within a couple of years the Liberal government of the day saw the force which was behind the Grain Growers' movement and endeavored to negotiate the reciprocity treaty which was defeated at the polls in 1911. Mr. Lawrence was one of the men behind that movement which led to the sending of the largest delegation which, up to that time, had ever visited Ottawa. By that time he could have moved to the Pacific Coast, as several of his friends had done. He was well-to-do and could have taken life easily for the balance of his days, but his heart was in Saskatchewan and he enjoyed fighting for reforms which he judged would improve the lot of the many people whom he had personally induced to come here.

Born in Ireland 73 Years Ago

He was born in Wicklow County, Ireland, 73 years ago, and came with his parents to Prince Edward County, Ontario, when four years of age. In early life he was engaged in the lumbering and farming industries, but, meanwhile, found time for participation in the public affairs of the district, being finally honored with the reeveship of the county.

After a residence of 39 years in Prince Edward, he moved to Polk County, Minnesota, where he successfully engaged in the farming and mercantile business. His ability and business experience, together with his strength of

character, soon brought him into public life, and he served as sheriff of the county for a number of years.

Heard the Call of the West

The opportunities of the Canadian West appealing to him, he moved in 1903 to Saskatchewan, settling in Hanley, where he opened the first general store. Quick to see the resources of the prairie, and with strong faith in the development of the province, he invested in farm lands in several different parts of Saskatchewan, and henceforward became an enthusiastic agriculturist. The advantages of the shorter water route to Europe appealed to him, and he advocated the construction of the railroad to Hudson's Bay, being one of the delegates who pressed upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, during his western tour, the need for the road.

From its beginning he was an active member of the G.G.A., always attending its annual and provincial conventions, and taking part in the proceedings. The emergency fund of the association, to which he annually subscribed \$50, owes its origin to his efforts.

He was an active member and strong supporter of the Presbyterian Church of Hanley, and also an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows. His social sympathies and varied political and business experiences made him a pleasant companion and helpful associate, who will be greatly missed from the community.

Besides his many acquaintances, he leaves behind to mourn his departure a widow and two sons, G. D. Lawrence of Hanley and W. H. Lawrence of Aberdeen.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

The following interesting reports have been sent in to Mrs. McNaughtan, and we have much pleasure in including them in this page.

Brownlee, December 3, 1917.

Dear Mrs. McNaughtan:—You will think the Brownlee Local very tardy in reporting. We have been very busy indeed. We held one very good meeting and will hold our regular monthly meeting again next Wednesday. Have one new member since writing you before, and others have promised to join at our next meeting.

On Friday evening, November 30, we gave a 10 cent social at the home of our vice-president, Mrs. Wendt, at which the sum of \$16.85 was realized, half of which we are giving to the Red Cross fund, and with the balance we are planning to start a library.

Enclosed please find membership dues of \$5.50. Some of our members have not yet paid their dues.

Yours sincerely,

MISS BESSIE BUCHANAN,

Sec'y Brownlee W.G.G.A.

WOMEN DIRECTORS MEET AT SWIFT CURRENT

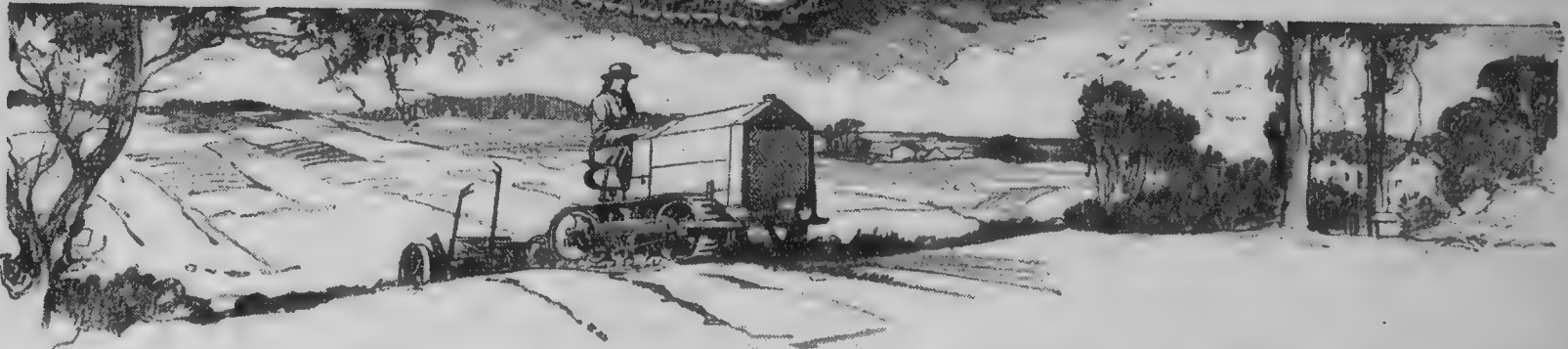
The Women's Section district directors of District No. 14 held their meeting in the Red Cross room of the city hall, Swift Current. The attendance was small but interested and interesting. Mrs. Mitchell from the chair expressed her pleasure in meeting with the other women. She said there was a great amount of work for women to do, and counselled them to get women on the school boards and to attend the G.G.A. convention at Regina.

Mrs. English of Burnham local was appointed secretary of the meeting.

Mrs. Mitchell introduced Mrs. Haight, the vice-president, who is a splendid woman. Mrs. Haight took the lead in discussion on the "Plan of work," which included the work of the social service, trustees, medical inspection of schools, municipal hospitals, etc. Mrs. Haight gave considerable information in connection with child welfare, education, diseases, etc., showing that there was work for women which men could not be expected to do. She urged on the women present to take up the subjects for discussion at the different locals, and have resolutions sent in at once to the Central executive, so that they could be properly handled at the convention in Regina. She also spoke on the necessity of women on the school boards, also of the keeping after the different reforms until we got them, as it was most necessary for the welfare of the coming generations.

After a vote of thanks to Mrs. Haight and Mrs. English the meeting adjourned.

Cleveland Tractor



Prepare Now for Bigger Crops Next Spring

Forget the old routine. Adopt improved methods. That's the only way to solve your labor problems and boost production in 1918.

Munition plants and factories in general are working at top speed. They have steadily drained farm labor from the fields. Now conscription has taken many more men.

You must cut down on labor requirements. That is exactly what the Cleveland Tractor is helping wide-awake farmers, America over, to do.

This wonderful little machine will do your work better, faster, and at much less cost than you can possibly do it with horses and men.

Hauling two 14-inch bottoms, it plows $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour—8 to 10 acres a day. That is more than you can do with three good 3-horse teams and 3 farm hands. And at this high speed the Cleveland Tractor turns over the prettiest job of plowing you ever saw.

Figure the saving—not only in labor—but in time and good, hard cash.

In addition, the Cleveland enables you to plow when you need it and where you need it. Because it *crawls on its own tracks* it can go over almost any soil at any time. That is something you can't do with horses and men. Think of the extra yield that means.

Moreover, the Cleveland does not pack your seedbed. It is light—only 2750 pounds—and has 600 square

inches of continuous traction surface. The pressure on the soil is only 5 pounds to the square inch.

The Cleveland is small enough for use among young fruit trees—52 inches high by 50 inches wide. Yet it gives you 20 h. p. at the pulley and 12 h. p. at the bar—economical, dependable power to do your hauling and stationary engine work.

Rollin H. White builds the Cleveland Tractor with all the scrupulous care he put into the manufacture of motor trucks. He uses only the best materials—only the finest motor truck parts and gears. He has protected all gears with dirtproof, dustproof casings.

He has so designed the Cleveland Tractor that it steers by the power of its engine. Just a light turn of the wheel and the motor does the rest. Anyone can drive it. It will actually turn in a 12-foot circle—less than it takes to turn a team.

These are real advantages—too big and too important to be overlooked. There are others just as big. Combined, they make the Cleveland the biggest labor-saving, time-saving, money-making implement introduced into modern farming.

Prepare now for bigger, better crops next spring. Decide now to make the Cleveland earn money for you, as it is doing for hundreds of others.

Order now for delivery early in 1918.

Write today for full particulars. Use the coupon or address Dept. BO.



Plows 8 to 10 acres a day—the work of three 3-horse teams and 3 men



Does not pack the soil—pressure only 5 pounds per square inch



12 H. P. at drawbar—plenty for road repair, hauling manure spreader or any like job

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THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY
Dept. BO, Cleveland, Ohio

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State whether farmer or dealer

City _____

County _____ State _____

Rural Municipal Affairs

Conducted by John M. Pratt.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS

At the provincial convention of the Manitoba rural municipalities held in Winnipeg the latter part of November the matter of Municipal hospitals came in for considerable attention. Mr. McDonald, president of the Manitoba Union, made the statement that in one rural municipality in which an examination was made of the children in the public schools not one child was found to be normal. Defective hearing, or eyesight, skin diseases, poor teeth and enlarged tonsils contributed a fair share to the abnormalities—but the fact to bear in mind is that there was not one child but was in some way deficient. This is a matter-of-fact world and it is only natural that we accept the factors contributing to our environment without giving much thought to them. But think of 600 children beginning the task of developing an intellectuality that is to determine their status in life, all laboring under the handicap of ill health. In the case sighted by Mr. McDonald there were several cases of tuberculosis. Think of your child associating daily with a child affected with this most terrible disease. Think of a nation composed of men and women who have lived through an unhealthy and an abnormal childhood.

If the facts were known surely the people would demand a system of health inspection and medical service that would insure a reasonable degree of protection to their children. The law is on the statute books. It is entirely a matter of demanding action.

JUSTIFICATION

The correspondence that has been received by the editor of the municipal department of The Guide has at least justified our belief that in some districts a higher standard of efficiency might be attained. We have no way of ascertaining the standing of our correspondents, but there can be no question but that their letters were intelligent ones.

One man writes: "Farmers whose hair would turn grey if they missed waking the hired man at 4.30 a.m. and working him 16 hours a day will take \$5.00 from the councillor for five or six hours work." Another: "Our councillors are elected because they are 'good fellows' and none of them pretend to have any practical knowledge of road building, and our municipality is famous for its rough roads." Another: "I will wager that never a one of our councillors ever heard of a split log drag." Another: "We have no roads, no hospitals, no schools to speak of, nothing in fact but a debenture indebtedness of considerable size."

Are the councils to blame? They are not. The ratepayers are to blame. Good municipal government is entirely dependent upon the standard of public opinion that creates it. The quality of government will be determined by the demands of the ratepayers. A more general knowledge of the routine and a more active interest on the part of the public can only result in increased efficiency.

President Reynolds, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, in addressing the Union of Municipalities clearly defined the duties of a municipal council as regards increased production. The holding of meetings to awaken interest and drive home the necessity of good seed, good tillage and weed control were mentioned. The real wide awake council can render a service that will be invaluable to the nation.

ORGANIZATION ADDRESSES

Before the next issue of this department goes to press the councils elected in 1917 will have held their organization meetings. We have received the organization addresses of Reeve Doit Now and Reeve Ido Declare, and we reproduce them for the benefit of our readers.

Reeve Doit Now to his new council: "Boys, we must make a record this year and we must begin right now and make every lick count. During the next two months we want to plan to hold at least one meeting in every division of the municipality. I want you fellows to make arrangements for these meetings in your respective divisions and let me know dates and places of meetings and

I will attend every one of them. I think it would be a good plan to have an all day session. Get all of the people out and have a big dinner in the school house or some other place that is convenient.

"Now here is what we want to do. We want to finish grading that 10 miles of road into Aspire and put two good road drag operators on it. We want to open up the blind line a mile south of the town line in 34-7 and do the necessary dragging and repairing on the old roads. We want to complete the hospital and get a couple of good nurses. We want to pull off those two agricultural short courses between now and the 15th of March. We have got to perfect our automatic weed inspection scheme and pave the way for a big municipal fair and picnic the latter part of the summer. Boys, we must get every man in the

good and there was always a house alongside and he would drive in and say, "You are the councillor for division number so-and-so, are you not?" The fellow would say, "Yes, what can I do for you?" and Mr. D— would say, "You have done me already."

A Lively Annual Meeting

Well anyway this man saw several of the men in each part of the municipality, talked the matter over and made arrangements to have a big crowd out at the annual meeting. The annual meeting was held and the crowd was there about two hours before the meeting was supposed to be called to order. Mr. D— asked if they would let him say a few words—and they did. And he sure made some talk. When he finished, the crowd was almost ready to tar and feather every member of the council, but Mr. D—

NEW PRIZE OFFER

For the best article submitted on or before January 15, 1918, entitled, "What Our Council Has Accomplished," we will give a first prize of \$5.00, a second prize of \$3.00, and a third prize of \$2.00.

If your council has adopted a progressive policy and accomplished anything worth while tell us about it. Some councils are not doing what they might because they cannot realize what can be accomplished. If your council is doing nothing let us know. A little publicity may stimulate them into activity. You are not only competing for a prize, you are also rendering a distinct service to the public. An hour will do it. Remember this is the age of the woman.

Prizes: First, \$5.00; second, \$3.00; third, \$2.00.

community behind us and we will show some of the people what a real wide awake council can do if it tries and we must begin now. Let's get busy and provide a little amusement for the folks and at the same time let them know we are on the job and realize that there is a lot that can be done and that we want their help. Now, boys, I won't take up any more time. Let's get to work."

Address of Reeve Ido Declare: "Well, some of us got back all right. We sure put it over that south end bunch. Mebby they'll learn who's who after awhile. Ain't much to be done today. We'd better figger out how much Underpaid is worth, mebby—but we kin do that at the next meetin'. We've all earned this indemnity so let's go over and have a smoke."

FUNCTIONS OF A COUNCIL

We reproduce herewith the best article submitted, entitled "The True Functions of a Municipal Council." It is worthy of note that the best contribution was made by a woman.—Ed., Municipal Department.

There are two reasons for my making this attempt in journalism. The first is that I believe our council here has assumed the right kind of an attitude and accomplished several things which if generally known might be of benefit to other districts that are having some difficulties to overcome. The second reason is that the \$10.00 prize would be very acceptable to me at the present time as our crop was injured by the dry weather.

For four or five years there was not very much interest taken in the council. Everybody was too busy and had too many debts to look after to leave much time to give to anything else, but there was one man in our district, Mr. D—, that was paying quite an amount each year for taxes. He got an idea into his head that he wasn't getting very much return for the \$200 that he was paying annually to the council. This man had an automobile and one day (he said just for the sake of his curiosity) he started out to see where and how the road money (?) was being spent. He was not very familiar with the municipality, but he drove one whole day and called at the house of each one of the councillors. He knew where only one of the councillors lived, but stated positively that he did not make a single inquiry but was able to tell where each councillor lived by the condition of the roads.

He claimed he would drive six or seven miles over roads that were practically impassable and then he would come to a stretch of a few miles that was pretty

said, "Now look here, boys (this was before the women were voting), you can't blame the councillors. They simply did the natural thing. Most of us would have done the same thing. It's our fault. I am of the opinion that the thing for us to do is to talk this matter over right now and find out what we want done and give these men another chance."

The meeting took the matter up at once and my husband said it was the best meeting he ever attended. Men who had never given any attention to anything before but their own business were mad enough to fight. There was some difference of opinion, but they finally got nearly every one lined up on what they called a progressive policy and elected every one of the old council by acclamation. That meeting was held in 1913 and at the first meeting in January there were about 20 of the ratepayers present and they went to work.

The first thing they did was to get an expert judge of land to make the first valuation for the assessment and there were only three complaints at the court of revision. This assessment won the confidence of the entire community and our council started in on what we called the new "progressive policy."

There was a man in our district who has been a big road contractor in Iowa. After some persuasion they succeeded in getting this man to agree to look after the road work for the entire district and map out a system of road work and upkeep to cover a period of five years.

This was four years ago and now we have about 38 miles of graded roads that are dragged each year and every man in the district has a good road leading into his market town over which he can haul a full load of grain. Of course these roads do not pass the door of every man, but have been so arranged that each man has a good road for the longest part of the haul.

Instead of a weed inspector that fiddled away most of his time we have a man who has organized institute meetings, agricultural short courses and a municipal school fair. He has been invaluable to the district for he gives advice (and it is good advice) to all of the farmers who are wondering about the best method of doing this or that. He has organized beef rings, breeding circles and a co-operative association that has saved our ratepayers thousands of dollars. We have one of the best hospitals to be found anywhere with a capable doctor and two nurses.

A Council's True Functions

My idea of the true functions of a municipal council are:—

1—The just arrangement of assessments.

2—Vigorous collection of a tax as high as the general financial condition of the district will make possible.

3—The building and maintenance of a system of roads. (Note the word system. Patchwork roadbuilding is practically valueless.)

4—Making provisions for the best of medical attention and in a general way looking after the health of the ratepayers.

5—Providing of educational and social advantages that will make life in the rural district bearable at least.

6—Providing the necessities to the worthy destitute and labor for the professional sponge.

7—The employment of only the most competent of officers that through their interest, sympathy and advice will bring the entire district to the point of maximum productiveness and profit.

(Name withheld by request).

MUNICIPAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Q.—Can a rural municipality enforce the payment of taxes levied against an unpatented pre-emption?

C.F.J.S., Sask.

A.—Under the provincial statute of Saskatchewan taxes levied against an unpatented pre-emption can be collected by distraint 30 days after the date of the posting of the tax notice.

Q.—My land was sold for arrears of taxes this fall. Is there any advantage in my paying this amount before January 1, 1918?

J.B., Sask.

A.—Any land sold in 1917 could only be sold for arrears of taxes or taxes levied prior to 1917. If payment of the amount of the purchase price is made to the secretary-treasurer prior to the forwarding of return to the registrar, you could save the amount of the redemption certificate, 25 cents and the cost of redemption, \$2.00. If the return has been made to the registrar there is no advantage in making payment of the original amount as there is a penalty of 10 per cent. that attaches immediately. However the tax sale purchaser has the right to protect this land as against further tax sale proceedings and can pay the taxes levied for 1917 and upon doing so is entitled to a 10 per cent. penalty upon the amount so paid.

If your tax sale was held on October 30, you can pay the amount on October 29, 1918, without any additional charges. By paying the amount of the 1917 assessment prior to January 1, 1918, you will save the eight per cent. that is added on that date and a possible penalty in the amount of 10 per cent. that would immediately attach in case the assessment was paid by the tax sale purchaser, or a little better than 18 per cent. on the amount of 1917 assessment.

Q.—If I purchase unpatented land from a railway company in Alberta and do not bring this land under cultivation at once will it be liable to the "wild land" tax?

J.R., Man.

A.—No. Under the provisions of the Alberta Statute the "wild land" tax attaches only to land for which patent has been issued. If you obtain title to this land and do not improve it, it will be liable to the "wild land" assessment.

Q.—I was assessed for Hail Insurance this year and then afterward I received notice that there was an additional amount that would have to be paid. I have never received any benefit from this tax. Can the municipality make me pay the additional amount?

R.D., Alberta.

A.—Yes.

Q.—I have paid hail insurance taxes since 1913. Last year my crop was completely destroyed by hail, and I only received \$2.00 per acre. Can they make me pay hail taxes this year?

A.—Yes. Figure it up you will probably find that you have secured cheap insurance with the \$2.00 indemnity that was paid.

Q.—I have had four men working for me that were supposed to pay a poll tax—can the municipality hold me responsible for the payment of the amount?

B.R.P., Sask.

A.—No.

Field Crops

HANDLING FIELD BEANS

Bean growers have been offered as high as 12½ cents per pound for White Navy beans. This is some inducement to undertake the cultivation of beans in many parts of the Okanagan which are admirably adapted for this purpose. Some timely information on the subject has been received from Thomas Richmond, past president of the Okanagan Farmers' Institute, who is one of the best posted men on bean cultivation in the district. He has had experience in several American states as well as in the Okanagan.

As to harvesting, Mr. Richmond says that pulling the beans by hand has proved to be very heavy work. Not many men care to stay on the job if they don't have to. It is hard on the hands and even leather mitts are worn through in a short time. When the bean stalks are grasped by hand usually one or more pods are burst and the beans are lost. He estimated that on the average a man would take about three days to pull an acre.

Bean Harvester

Owing to the labor scarcity and for the sake of economy of the crop this season, Mr. Richmond purchased a bean harvester. This harvester had been highly recommended by eastern bean men and it has been found very satisfactory here too. In one case three acres were harvested in four hours and in another, five acres in ten hours.

The machine is a wheeled two-horse rig with two stout knife-like blades wide enough in front to cover two rows of beans. The blades converge towards the rear and above each of them are two iron rods which serve as guides to deposit the beans in one row. The blades are easily regulated by levers and should be set to run about an inch under the surface of the ground. If set too deep, the ground will be thrown among the beans, and if too shallow the bean stalks will be crushed down and not rooted out of the soil. The harvester costs about \$85.00, including freight and customs duty.

This season the beans have been threshed by A. N. Hayes of Armstrong with his grain separator, driven by a six horse-power gasoline engine. With cylinder raised and slow speed, the straw is run through the second time with satisfactory results, only a small percentage of the beans being split. The crops of Messrs. Richmond, Mitchell, French, Watson, Jones and several others averaged about half a ton per acre. The best yield was 900 pounds from Jos. Watson's one load.

For threshing, Mr. Richmond strongly advocates co-operation on the part of the bean growers of the district in securing a bean thresher for themselves. He favors threshing the beans out of the field rather than first stacking and thatching them or drawing them into the barn. He has tried both ways and as a rule found the former the better and also less expensive.—John R. Brown, B.C.

PROFITS FROM BARNYARD MANURE

In order to determine the amount of profit that can be derived from barnyard manure applied on the rich prairie soils, an experiment was started on the Scott Experimental Station in 1914. Three years' results are now available and the figures quoted in this article are an average of the increased yields, from the application of manure, secured during the past three seasons.

The soil on the Scott station is a rich chocolate clay loam with a clay subsoil. In all the experiments manure was applied with a spreader at the rate of 12 tons per acre. All plots were plowed six inches deep. The rotation that is being followed is two grain crops, summerfallowing every third year.

Four Methods Used

Four methods of applying manure are here dealt with. The first consisted in spreading manure direct from the barn in winter on fall plowed land. The manure was worked into the soil in the spring with a disc harrow. Wheat grown on land treated this way only gave an average increase of 2 bushels and 10 pounds over plots receiving no manure. Oats appeared to make better use of the fresh manure and showed a

gain of 10 bushels and 24 pounds per acre, while barley showed an increased yield of 8 bushels and 32 pounds per acre. Some difficulty in sowing the manured plots was experienced, as the straw manure prevented the discs of the drill from going down to a full even depth. In addition the manure appeared to make the surface soil more open, and consequently favored its drying out.

The second method followed was to apply rotted manure on the growing crops after the spring seeding had been completed. This did not prove so profitable, owing to the damage to the crops from the spreader, and also to the fact that in dry seasons such as the past one there is little rain to wash the available plant food from the manure down to the root zone of the plants. In the case of all three kinds of grains the yields were lower from this method than from the preceding one.

The third and most profitable plan consisted in plowing rotted manure under in the autumn. This method gave an additional average yield for the three years of 6 bushels and 20 pounds of wheat, 21 bushels and 20 pounds of oats, and 15 bushels and 20 pounds of barley per acre over plots receiving no manure.

The fourth plan, which is hardly comparable with the preceding three, is that of plowing under rotted manure in the spring. This method gave the best returns of any, but a part of this may be due to the fact that early spring plowing usually gives a heavier yield in this district than does fall plowing.

Rotting the Manure Kills Weed Seeds

While few weeds were found on the plots treated with rotted manure, some were noticed on the plots where the manure was hauled direct from the barn. This would indicate that, although manure does not rot well under the climatic conditions of north-western Saskatchewan, yet leaving the manure in a close, compact pile for one year

resulted in destroying most of the weed seeds. With wheat approximately \$2.00 per bushel and other grains correspondingly high, the profitableness of utilizing barnyard manure is well worthy the consideration of every farmer.

The growth of legume roots adds some nitrogen to the soil contained in the organic matter and humus which remain when these roots decay. The feeding of the rich forage to live stock and returning the manure to the land, also increases the nitrogen supply, or the legume crop may be plowed under the green manure and the total nitrogen gathered by the crop and the roots thus returned to the soil. The supply of organic matter and humus which is so necessary in order to give the soil good tilth and proper physical condition is also maintained by the growing of legume crops. Some mineral elements are brought up from the subsoil by the deep growing legume roots, and the return of the legume manure to the soil may actually increase the supply of mineral plant food as well as nitrogen which becomes available to crops following legumes in rotation.



Final Appeal Judge Gives Ruling on Exemption of Farmers

Mr. Justice Duff (the Final Court of Appeal) Declares it is Essential that there shall be No Diminution in Agricultural Production.

(Published by authority of Director of Public Information, Ottawa)

Hon. Mr. Justice Duff gave judgment on December 6th, in the first test case brought before him, as Central Appeal Judge (the final court of appeal), for the exemption of a farmer. The appeal was made by W. H. Rowntree in respect of his son, W. J. Rowntree, from the decision of Local Tribunal, Ontario, No. 421, which refused a claim for exemption. The son was stated to be an experienced farm hand, who had been working on the farm continuously for the past seven years, and ever since leaving school. He lives and works with his father, who owns a farm of 150 acres near Weston, Ontario. With the exception of a younger brother, he is the only male help of the father on the farm. The father is a man of advanced years.

In granting the man exemption "until he ceases to be employed in agricultural labor," Mr. Justice Duff said:

"The Military Service Act does not deal with the subject of the exemption of persons engaged in the agricultural industry; and the question which it is my duty to decide is whether the applicant being and having been, as above mentioned, habitually and effectively engaged in agriculture and in labor essential to the carrying on of agricultural production, ought to be exempted under the provisions of the Military Service Act.

"These two propositions are indisputable:

"(1) In order that the military power of the allies may be adequately sustained, it is essential that in this country and under the present conditions, there should be no diminution in agricultural production.

"(2) The supply of competent labor available for the purpose of agricultural production is not abundant but actually is deficient.

"The proper conclusion appears to be that the applicant, a competent person, who had been habitually and effectively engaged in labor essential to such production, ought not to be withdrawn from it.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to say that such exemptions are not granted as concessions on account of personal hardship, still less as a favor to a class. The sole ground of them is that the national interest is the better served by keeping these men at home. The supreme necessity (upon the existence of which, as its preamble shows, this policy of the Military Service Act is founded) that leads the State to take men by compulsion and put them in the fighting line requires that men shall be kept at home who are in work essential to enable the State to maintain the full efficiency of the combatant forces, and whose places cannot be taken by others not within the class called out."

Ottawa, December 8, 1917

Farmers' Financial Directory

The Farmer and Canada's Victory Bonds

The farmer more than measured up to his opportunities and supported the recent Victory Loan in a way more than creditable. Nearly 60,000 farmers in the West are now owners of government bonds—many for the first time. It is our earnest desire that your first venture into this field should be satisfying; our future as bond dealers depends upon it. We urge you therefore not to sell these "tax free" bonds unless you must. If you must sell, or if you wish to buy more, deal only through a recognized bond dealer or stock exchange house. In this way only can you be sure of obtaining full value. If you wish information, write us. It is free and gladly furnished.

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We buy and sell bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we get upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

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A quick return from an improved highly cultivated tract of land is what is desired these days by the average farmer, who knows that the price is going to remain high for some time to come, in view of the world-wide grain shortage and European conditions. Such a tract we have, not far from Winnipeg, which, at present prices with average returns only, will pay for itself in two years. There are

2,400 ACRES AT ONLY \$27.50 PER ACRE

of which about 1,400 acres are cultivated, 700 acres of them being in summer-fallow; extensive fencing; excellent house, barns and granary, and magnificent well water.

Two other farms of 640 acres and 800 acres, but closer to Winnipeg, similarly improved, only \$30 and \$35 per acre each. Terms easy and within reach of anyone.

Apply to

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340 MAIN STREET

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WINNIPEG

KEEPING AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS

The departments of agriculture and the agricultural colleges of this country and United States are constantly sending out vast numbers of bulletins or pamphlets dealing with all phases of productive farming operations, marketing, etc. But a small number of these actually reach farmers and of those that do, far too small a number can be found when wanted. These bulletins are not always entirely practical for every farmer who receives them but valuable suggestions will usually be found in practically all of them. The main difficulty is in having them handy when that information is needed most and the only way to ensure this is to devise some systematic arrangement for keeping them on file. The experience of a farmer and breeder of livestock as related in "System on the Farm" some months ago may be useful to others.

This man is constantly adding to his bulletin library. These bulletins are so indexed and arranged that all containing information on the particular subject at hand can be found in one or two minutes. After making several attempts, he devised the following satisfactory system.

How He Arranges Them

"First I built a cabinet with twenty compartments or pigeonholes; each 7 inches wide, 10½ inches deep and 2½ inches in height, arranged five in a row and four rows high. This makes a con-

H.	Hog Raising, Practical	99
	Swabs Pig Management	98
	Hogs, the External Parasites of	92
	Hog Cholera	80
	Hog Houses	86
	Hog Feeding	102
	Swabs Cattle and Pigs	103
	See also Costs of Production	
	Pork in relation to	60 &
	Prices of grain	62

The index cards are filed in as shown above, giving the name of the subject and the number of the bulletin. These cards are filed alphabetically in an index case. The number on the card locates the bulletin at once in the bulletin cabinet.

venient size to place on the end of a desk and permits of easy expansion by means of simply adding a similar unit on top, after the fashion of the sectional bookcase. This cabinet accommodates 400 bulletins, 20 in each pigeon-hole. Numbers at the bottom of every compartment indicate the numbers of the bulletins, as: "1 to 20," "21 to 40."

After this much was completed I began at "1" and numbered each bulletin on the cover.

Next I bought a small card index file with cards ruled on one side. Taking Bulletin Number 1, which happened to be "Capons and Caponizing," I marked a capital "C" in the upper left-hand corner of one of the cards, and wrote the title on the first line and the filing number "1" at the end of the line.

The bulletins were classified alphabetically with reference to subject matter rather than title. For instance, "Practical Hog Growing," Number 99, was listed on the "H" card instead of "P," and "Pig Management," Number 98, was listed under both "P" and "H" in order to make it easy to find. You will see how this is worked out from the card illustration on this page.

Some of the bulletins are cross-indexed under three or even four headings, for the more thorough the indexing the more efficient the system. Suppose, for instance, that one of our hogs has some irritation of the skin and we cannot make out the cause of the trouble. Looking under "I" for insects, we find a card on insects exclusively headed, "Insects enemies of—" and below, among others, "Hogs, the external parasites of, Number 92." To get the bulletin we turn to the cabinet and find Number 92 in the compartment labeled "81 to 100." It turns out to be a bulletin of the Animal Industry Branch and a full treatise on the detection and prevention of the common parasites.

Each of these cards holds perhaps 10 titles or references, and there are sev-



Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to

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Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager
Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

W. T. CREIGHTON, Manager
Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

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The ideal investment
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WINNIPEG

Why a Will

A properly-drawn Will, appointing a capable executor, leaves no room for misunderstanding or violation of your wishes. It gives full scope to the Executor's administrative capacity, while ensuring that its activities are employed only in carrying out your wishes.

About executorship, consult

National Trust Company Limited.

Capital
Paid-up, \$1,500,000
Reserve, \$1,500,000

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Organized in Western Canada in 1905

Capital (Authorized)\$5,000,000

Capital (Paid Up)\$1,431,200

Rest and Undivided Profits \$348,354

LOANS ON GRAIN

We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

LOANS MADE AT ALL BRANCHES

Branches Throughout the West.

Close Personal Friends

are often chosen to act as executors of estates.

Sometimes they are swayed by prejudices, likes and dislikes, resulting in needless worry and trouble for the heirs.

You will agree that it is safer to provide for your estate, the impartial trustworthy service of

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

(UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT)
COMBINED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000

MANITOBA BRANCH
Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner Building
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2119 Eleventh Ave., Regina

ALBERTA BRANCH
McLeod Building, Edmonton

A Reminder!

There is no one time of the year better than another for arranging life insurance but the **Now Year** means new resolutions — a "Fresh Start" — and when could the question of life insurance be more appropriately considered than at the **Now Year**? No man can count his affairs in order until he has assured, so far as human foresight can assure, the continued welfare of those dependent on him.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company in its wide range of policies, provides for every need and circumstance — the farmer, the merchant, the professional man and the wage earner — may all find policies peculiarly adapted to their needs. Premium rates are low, and the profit returns to policyholders are remarkably high.

Full information of the company's many attractive plans will be gladly given on request.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "I"

Head Office: WINNIPEG

Ask for a 1918 Desk Calendar

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

eral cards under some of the letters. As new bulletins are added from time to time I simply give them the next consecutive number and list them under the proper heading.

The next thing is to keep up with the new bulletins issued and to find what there is in the bulletins that have already been issued and cataloged that I can use to advantage in my line. The government has published catalogs of the bulletins issued by the various divisions of the Department of Agriculture, with a separate price lists for each division. These four price lists cover all the bulletins that I am interested in: list Number 38, Animal Industry; Number 40, Agricultural Chemistry; Number 46, Soils and Fertilizers; Number 16, Farmers' Bulletins. Any or all of these price lists will be sent on request by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. They cover several hundred bulletins for sale at prices ranging from 5 cents up, and any farmer can find bulletins listed here that will help him.

However, new bulletins are published each month, and I have to keep up with these additions, not only for the purpose of keeping posted, but also because, when the bulletins are first issued, a certain number are set aside for free distribution, and after this supply is exhausted, they are obtainable only by purchase. I wrote to the Editor-in-chief of the Division of Publications, Washington, D.C., and asked to be put on the mailing list to receive the monthly list of publications; then, each month, as I receive this list of the publications of the month, I send in my request at once for the bulletins that I need and place a check mark on the margin of the list. In this way, when my bulletins come, I can check to see if any are short. If any do not come, I take it that the Division of Publications has exhausted its supply and my order and remittance must be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, according to the prices given on the monthly list.

Getting Canadian Bulletins

While the foregoing applies to United States publications, these may also be obtained by farmers in Western Canada in the same manner as outlined above. There are also many state bulletins that will be found very useful, particularly of those states along our own border. The North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D., and the Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana, issue excellent publications. Farmers in this country should endeavor to be put on their mailing list if possible.

Then each farmer should be on the mailing list of the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg; Department of Agriculture, Regina; and Department of Agriculture, Edmonton. He should ask for a list of all the bulletins published for farmers, and then order such as he needs. He would also find it well worth while to have the bulletins published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The bulletins of the Western colleges will be obtained through the departments of agriculture as mentioned. Every farmer is paying taxes to have the latest scientific information made available to him in this way, and his neglect to use it is certainly not good for himself or the country. Begin now to put in a system for keeping bulletins or clippings from the agricultural press and you will shortly be astonished at the wealth of valuable information you will accumulate.

CATTLE SUPPLY CO. WOUND UP

The Supreme Court of Ontario recently issued an order for the winding up of The British Cattle Supply Co. The termination of the Company was precipitated by a suit for non-payment of printing. This is the organization which held large blocks of land in the Vermilion Valley, Alberta, or at least were supposed to hold them. It is distinctly fortunate that this Company got no further with its proceedings. Its prospects were not built on sound ranching lines and its failure, once it had undertaken such work, would only have given ranching and farming in Western Canada a black eye.

Bank of Hamilton

Head Office - Hamilton

61 Branches in Western Canada

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\$5,000,000

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Did it ever occur to you that the daily cost of \$1,000 Life Insurance from ages 25 to 35 is SIX TO SEVEN CENTS, from ages 25 to 45, SEVEN TO ELEVEN CENTS, from 45 to 65 is SIX-

TEEN TO TWENTY-ONE CENTS?

Too cheap to go without, is it not?

Write for Particulars giving occupation and year of birth.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

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NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

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Stocks and Bonds. Mortgage Loans. Insurance effected.
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The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament

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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Estab. 1848. — Funds \$50,000,000.
Low Premiums. — Liberal Policies.

AGENTS WANTED
Apply to Branch Office, Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION THE GUIDE

WE ARE RELIABLE Grain Growers who have shipped to us will tell you we gave them the best SATISFACTION.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

(Try us with a Oar.)

Fort William Port Arthur

Send Bills to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Liberal advances.

When Buying Flour Stipulate Royal Household.

CORDWOOD

We carry the largest stock in Saskatchewan of Jack Pine, Spruce, Poplar and Spruce Slabs (12 inch lengths).

Write for carload prices.

The Prince Albert Fuel Co. Ltd.

WHOLESALE CORDWOOD
MERCHANTS

Prince Albert, Sask.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, any size, per lb. 15c
 Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 17c
 Ducks, per lb. 17c
 Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 22c
 Geese, per lb. 18c
 Spring Chickens, choice No. 1, per lb. 18c
 Spring Chickens, in good condition, per lb. 17c

These prices guaranteed till January 1st, F.O.B. Winnipeg.

All these prices are for poultry in good condition. We are also handling dry picked poultry, all drawn, head and feet on, 3 cents above prices mentioned.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We forward, express prepaid, crates for shipping to any point in Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
 97 AIKENS ST. WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY

By shipping to us you are assured of honest weight, absolute security, and prompt returns.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Turkeys, from 7 lbs. in good condition, per lb. 21c
 Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, lb. 18c
 Hens, in good condition, per lb. 17c
 Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 17c
 Roosters, any age, per lb. 12c
 Geese, per lb. 16c
 All prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 15 days from date of this issue.

MAKE YOUR OWN CRATES

To save express charges out on empty crates it would be advisable to make your own crates. Get boxes from your local merchant. The express agent at your point will give you full particulars regarding the company's requirements as to ventilation and crate sizes. We will send crates if requested. The earlier you ship to us, the better for you.

DRESSED POULTRY PRICES

Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 21c
 Hens, No. 1, in good condition, per lb. 17c
 Turkeys, No. 1, in good condition, per lb. 24c

Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

We are handling Dressed Poultry of any kind and we are paying 3 cents a pound more than for live poultry.

Spring Chickens, good condition, lb. 17c
 Turkeys, in good condition from 7 lbs. and up, per lb. 21c
 Geese, any age, per lb. 16c
 Ducks, any age, per lb. 18c
 Old Roosters, per lb. 12c
 Old Hens, in good condition, from 4 lbs. up 15c
 Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 18c

All prices quoted hold good until December 28th. All Prices F.O.B.

We are also in a position to handle all the Dressed Hogs you can ship and should be glad to have you write us for quotations.

Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
 465 PRITCHARD AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

STEELE BRIGGS SEED CATALOGUE

Ready January, 1918. Send your name.

We are buyers of Timothy, Brome and Western Rye.

Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
 LIMITED
 WINNIPEG CANADA



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
 118 West 31st Street, New York

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Cost of Growing Wheat

Experimental Farms say it can be grown for 27½ cents, 39 cents and 70 cents a bushel according to rotation used. What does it cost you?

One of the services which the experimental farm system is rendering to the farming public is the sending out of news letters from Ottawa for publication with the results of experiments conducted at the various experimental stations. By this method the results of experiments are made available to the farmers many months sooner than it is possible to publish them in the regular report. Recently one of these experimental farms notes was received for publication this week. The title of this note is as follows: "The Cost of a Bushel of Grain Under Different Rotations." The following is the exact wording of the first half of this note which refers to production cost of wheat. The other part refers to rotations including hay pastures and coarse grains and has no bearing on the cost of producing wheat:

"The growing of crops under a systematic rotation effects a decided reduction in cost per bushel as compared with the production of grain without such a systematic alteration. That there is a wide difference also between different rotations as to their effectiveness in reducing costs is shown by the results secured during the past few years at the Lacombe Station, where a number of rotations are under test.

"In the beginning these rotations were selected because they were considered at least somewhat adapted to conditions. The most striking difference in costs is shown in comparing any rotation including pasture and hay, with a straight grain rotation in which no provision is made for carrying livestock during the summer months. The value of the rotation which includes grass is shown in the physical effect of the addition of fibre to the land. The life of the land is lengthened by such a system, and the figures showing the cost of a bushel of grain as grown in these two main classes of rotation do not express the whole difference between them. As the years pass, the cost per bushel will show a greater spread than at present, for as the fertility of the one area is maintained or increased, the yield of the grain will be maintained or increased, while in the other group or cropping system where no such provision is made for adding to soil fibre and fertility, the reduced strength of the land will mean reduced yields and usually less bushels per acre means greater cost per bushel.

"At Lacombe there is a rotation known as rotation 'C,' which runs two years in grain and one year in summerfallow. The second year, the grain is disced in the stubble. The cost of a bushel of wheat under this system for the past two years has been 70 cents per bushel.

"On rotation 'K' which is three years in grass, two in grain and one in roots, the cost of a bushel of wheat for the same number of years has been 27½ cents.

"On rotation 'L,' which is considered quite well adapted to central Alberta conditions, wheat has cost 39½ cents per bushel to produce."

The above news letter opens up the important question of the cost of producing a bushel of wheat. The great bulk of wheat grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is grown under what is designated as rotation "C" at the Lacombe station; that is, two years grain and one year summerfallow. The great demand for wheat

will mostly be met by farmers who follow this system, either absolutely or approximately. It is the system that will predominate in western agriculture for many years. It is the cost of producing wheat under this system that is of the greatest interest to the majority of grain growers in the West.

What Does It Cost You

At the Lacombe station the cost of growing wheat according to rotation "C" is given as 70 cents a bushel. What does it cost the average farmer under this system? That can only be arrived at by taking the average cost on a great number of farms. What does it cost you? If you and a large number of farmers will estimate the cost of growing wheat under this system in your localities the average cost in the west can be closely arrived at. Years of experience in conducting farm survey work has shown that the results obtained in this way are reliable when a sufficient number of farms are taken into consideration. Some may slightly over-estimate the cost. Others will under-estimate it somewhat. One offsets the other and the average result secured is that which it is desired to arrive at. The Guide wishes the co-operation of several hundred farmers throughout the west in an endeavor to arrive at a reasonably reliable conclusion as to the cost of producing wheat under conditions that obtain at present.

Making the Estimate

The plan of making the estimate is as follows: Take the cost of handling 300 acres through the season of 1917. Of this acreage suppose 100 acres was in summerfallow, 100 acres in first crop after summerfallow and 100 acres in second crop after summerfallow. Base the costs of the different operations on what you would estimate to be a fair allowance for the work this year. Base the yield on your average yield for the season for first and second crops after summerfallow respectively. If you are hauled out, credit the land with the money received from hail insurance plus the value of the damaged crop, if it had any value. Remember that the 300 acres are simply taken as a standard in order to make it easier to arrive at the average results from the returns from a greater number of farms. Whether you had 50 acres in crop or 1000 acres, base your estimate on the acreage as given in each case in the following table, using in each case the average of the yield you received. Omit any of the operations that you do not follow in your farm practice and add any costs you think should be included and which are not allowed for in the table.

Work on Summerfallow

	Cost for 100 acres
Spring cultivation, if any, at \$..... per acre	
Plowing, at \$..... per acre	
Discing or cultivating, total cost \$..... per acre	
Packing, if any, total cost \$..... per acre	
Harrowing, total cost \$..... per acre	
Other items of cost (specify) —	
Total cost for 100 acres	
Cost per acre	
Total cost for 100 acres	

First Crop After Summerfallow

Discing or cultivating, total cost \$..... per acre	
Packing, total cost \$..... per acre	

	Cost for 100 acres
Drag harrowing, total cost \$..... per acre	
Drilling, at \$..... per acre	
Cost of seed, bus. at \$..... per bus.	
Treatment of seed	
Hail insurance, at \$..... per acre	
Twine for 100 acres crop, lbs. at \$..... per lb.	
Cutting and stooking, at \$..... per acre	
Threshing from stook at \$..... per bus.	
Marketing wheat from 100 acres	
Fall cultivation of stubble land, if any, at \$..... per acre	
Other items of cost (specify) —	
Total yield from 100 acres at bus. per acre, based on your summerfallow crop yield	
Grade of wheat	
Price per bus. at local elevator \$.....	

Second Crop After Summerfallow

	Cost for 100 acres
Plowing (if any) at \$..... per acre	
Discing or cultivating, total cost \$..... per acre	
Packing, total cost \$..... per acre	
Drag harrowing, total cost \$..... per acre	
Drilling, at \$..... per acre	
Seed, bus. at \$..... per bushel	
Treatment of seed	
Hail insurance, at \$..... per acre	
Twine for 100 acres crop, lbs. at \$..... per lb.	
Cutting and stooking, at \$..... per acre	
Threshing from stook at \$..... per bus.	
Marketing wheat from 100 acres	
Fall cultivation of stubble land, if any, at \$..... per acre	
Other items of cost (specify) —	
Total yield from 100 acres at bus. per acre, based on your stubble crop yield	
Grade of wheat	
Price per bus. at local elevator \$.....	

General Expense

Interest on investment at 7 per cent, on value of half section, at \$..... per acre	
Municipal taxes on half section	

Summary

Total cost of summerfallowing and producing first and second crops	
Total number of bushels from 200 acres	
Cost per bushel	

Since the above operations are based on current contract prices this is supposed to take care of repairs and depreciation on the machinery used, cost of feed, etc. No allowance is made for loss of fertility since this is not receiving consideration in a great many cases. No allowance is made for management, the cost of production being based entirely on a labor basis.

Please remember in making the estimates that costs are to be based on the work for 1917 only. That is, do not figure what it costs you to summerfallow the land on which you grew your first crop or second crop this year, but the cost of operations under each head this season only.

Those interested are requested to write for extended report forms. If there is further information desired on any phase of the analysis it will be gladly furnished. Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Humus is the decayed and decaying organic matter in the soil. Next to soil moisture, humus is the most important factor in determining the yield of any crop and it might be placed first, because the capacity of the soil to absorb and hold moisture is directly proportional to its humus content.

Humus adds plant food and makes plant food available. It supplies media in which the soil bacteria live and multiply, causing chemical changes in the soil which make the plant food elements soluble and available to plant roots. It enlivens the soil, giving good tilth and a texture favorable to soil aeration and to the absorption and holding of soil moisture. It loosens heavy soils and holds sandy soils together, lessens packing and prevents to a large degree soil washing and blowing. It gives the soil its dark rich color and makes it warmer because the dark color favors the absorption of heat. A soil without humus is "dead" soil, infertile and barren; in fact, humus is the basis of soil fertility and a complete soil builder.



Interior of a Ward in a Canadian Hospital in England

A New ^{ONE} _{WON} Hard

A new wheat, earlier maturing, heavier yielding and superior in quality to Marquis. The new wheat is known as **Red Bobs** and is the result of expert knowledge and painstaking care applied to the development of seed. This new wheat is the most outstanding accomplishment of a man who for twenty years has stood for the best in seed grain selection—Seager Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler has been experimenting with **Bobs** wheat for over ten years and claims that it has been bringing him an annual yield of approximately sixty bushels per acre.

Milling Test of Red Bobs Extremely High

To ascertain the milling qualities of **Red Bobs**, a sample of this wonderful new wheat was forwarded to the Howard Laboratories, Minneapolis, Minn., for analysis. Below is printed the result of the test as certified by this laboratory. The figures are all the more remarkable since in making the test a sample (graded No. 2 Northern) was taken as a standard, and the value of the No. 2 Northern sample was set at \$1.00 per bushel to determine the extra monetary value of the **Red Bobs** sample as compared with an ordinary sample of wheat.

No. 2 Northern	\$1.00 per bushel
Marquis	1.08 " "
Red Bobs	1.10 " "

The Western Canada Flour Mills Company's laboratory made a similar test with approximately the same results.

The Grain Inspector's Report

To the Editor of The Guide,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 10th inst., also samples of wheat for inspection. Sample marked **Red Bobs** grades One Hard.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) GEO. SERLS.
Chief Inspector

Red Bobs wheat can be secured from The Guide **ONLY** and the supply is limited. Arrange for your share **NOW**. Seager Wheeler is the wheat wizard of Canada and he recently said: "If every farmer in the West seeded only the improved strains of wheat now procurable the average annual yield would be increased five bushels per acre." You can increase **YOUR** yield. The Guide has purchased Seager Wheeler's crop of **Red Bobs**, Kitchener and improved strains of Marquis wheat. It has also purchased registered world prize winning seed from Lang of Indian Head and Fields of Regina. The Guide is distributing all of this wheat free of charge to farmers throughout the West.

A few hours spent in aiding The Guide in its big campaign will secure for you an allotment of this seed. You can secure the world's prize winning seed grain without cost.



A typical head—front and side view, natural size—of Seager Wheeler's new wheat, "Red Bobs"

The **Red Bobs** wheat has not established its claim to supremacy without having first overcome a strenuous opposition. It has been a bitter fight, but it has gained its recognition and stands secure protected by its own inherent superiority.

Its One Hard Title was Won Hard

The story of how the **Red Bobs** wheat changed the color of its coat is probably one of the most interesting ones to be found in the annals of biological history. This story will be found in detail in a new book published by The Grain Growers' Guide, entitled *The Guide's Better Seed Book*.

In addition this book tells how Seager Wheeler raised 82 bushels of wheat on one acre, how C. S. Noble raised 54,395 bushels of wheat on a 1,000 acre field and gives the details of The Guide's \$10,000 Bigger Yields Campaign.

The book is crammed full from cover to cover with useful and practical agricultural information and replete with unusual illustrations.

There is a copy of this book for you and it will be forwarded without cost or obligation on your part.

We believe this book will add dollars to your annual income and we have published it for your benefit.

Clip The Coupon NOW!

Before you turn this page, fill in your name and address, mail to us and the book will go forward by return of post.

THE GUIDE'S BETTER SEED BOOK 26

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Please send me immediately one copy of your "BETTER SEED BOOK," containing a full description of the seed which you will distribute and the method by which I may secure a portion of it.

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....

Clip The Coupon on the opposite corner of this page, mail to us and secure your allotment

Winnipeg The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba

EDMONTON ALBERTA LETHBRIDGE
WE COVER THE WEST
A. CARRUTHERS CO. LTD.
 DEALERS AND EXPORTERS
HIDES, WOOL, RAW FURS, SENEGA ROOT
 HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.
 FAIR TREATMENT BIG DEALERS SMALL PROFITS
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We want, and will pay highest
 prices for all kinds of RAW

FURS

Ship your skins to us at once.
 We pay Express Charges, or Postage.

Price list and shipping tags sent on request.

Revillon Frères 134 McGill St.,
 Established 1723 MONTREAL,
 Largest Fur Manufacturers in the World P.Q. 3

FURS TRAPPERS, TRADERS and FARMERS FURS
A. & E. PIERCE & CO.
 (The Largest Raw Fur Merchants in Canada)
 213 PACIFIC AVENUE WINNIPEG, MAN.
 Are paying the highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for Free Price List.

Wolf Special

Having closed large Wolf contracts, I will pay for immediate shipments, large or small quantities, plus express charges as follows:

	Ex. Large	Large	Medium	Small
No. 1 Cased	\$12.50	\$10.00	\$7.00	\$5.00
No. 2 Cased	8.50	7.00	5.00	3.00
No. 3	\$1.00 to \$2.00	No. 4	25c. to 50c.	

Forward without delay. Also include all other furs. Demand good.

R. S. ROBINSON

Buyer and Exporter of Furs, Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seneca Root
 157 Rupert Ave. and 150-152 Pacific Ave. E. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fish Straight From The Sea

Fresh frozen, cleaned and with heads off. Finest for the table. Small percentage of waste. At wholesale prices direct to the farmer.

White King Salmon, per lb.	17c	White Fish, Flounders, Cod and Skate, in boxes of 75 and 100 lbs., mixed, per lb.	12c
Grey and Ling Cod, per lb.	11c	Whitefish, Jacks and Mulletts, in boxes of 75 and 100 lbs., mixed in about equal quantities, lb.	8c
Alaska Black Cod, per lb.	12c	Red Finned Fresh Caught Mulletts, similar in flavor and quality to Whitefish, 100 lb. bag.	\$5.00
Soles and Flounders, delicious fish, per lb.	12c		
Skate Wings, per lb.	11c		
60, 80 and 100 pound boxes, containing Salmon, Cod, Soles, Skate, Flounders, per lb.	12c		

Boxes 40c extra.

Order early as fish is sure to advance. Terms: Cash with order. Prices subject to change without notice.

RUPERT FISH CO.

271 PRINCEPS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

FISH FISH! FISH!!

Direct from our own nets to the consumer. Our Booklet of Prices and Recipes is ready; it tells what the fish costs at your station.

WE PREPAY ALL FREIGHT CHARGES

The DAVIS PRODUCE CO., P.O. Box 203, The Pas, Man.

CASH FOR CREAM

We Pay Highest Cash Prices.
 We Remit Promptly.

We Return Empty Cans Immediately.
 We Solicit Your Patronage.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. LTD., 509 William Ave., WINNIPEG

Seager Wheeler and his Work

Continued from Page 7

"head row" system. He selects from his various plots each year the heads that seem to him to be of the best type and promise to be the best if they reproduce alike. Each head is kept separately and the kernels from it are sown in a separate row each year. Mr. Wheeler has hundreds of head rows on his farm each year. He cuts the grain from these head rows with his pocket knife and lays them away to be examined more carefully during the long, cold winter. By this means he has originated a great many varieties of new wheat, oats and barley. All around his house and in his back shed every fall are hanging hundreds of small sheaves of grain which he has selected in this way. In the winter time he studies them and ascertains which is the best for his use and keeps for the following spring. The balance of them are discarded. This work is kept up year by year.

The seed from these little head rows is threshed separately in sacks, so there is no possibility of the seed becoming mixed or adulterated. The seed selected from these head rows where it turns out to be what is required is sown the next year on a small plot and the seed from these plots is saved and threshed in the same careful manner. The seed from these plots again is sown the following year in larger plots, in order to give it a thorough field test before any of it is accepted as what is required.

In addition to the work done on the plots, Mr. Wheeler is a past master in the art of cleaning up his seed before it is placed on the market. He has several fanning mills on his farm, and any seed which he threshes and puts on the market is as clean and as pure as it is possible for human effort to make it. All this cleaning by the fanning mill is done in the winter time in his barn, sometimes at 40 below zero. It is slow and laborious work, but it has produced wonderful results. Mr. Wheeler has patience that would rival that of the patient old gentleman mentioned in the Bible.

Barley and Oats

In addition to his experiments with wheat, Mr. Wheeler has also developed an improved Canadian Thorpe barley until this two-rowed variety is now producing as heavily, and in most cases more heavily, than any six-rowed variety now in use. He has also specialized on Victory oats, which produce with him a very much larger crop and a better sample than Banner oats. He is also working on various kinds of clover, peas, beans, corn and grasses in order to discover what is best suited to the needs of the country. He has captured a large number of prizes on his exhibits of grasses at the international shows.

Mr. Wheeler is one of the first members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. He is its most famous member. The association has done much for Mr. Wheeler and in return he has done a great deal for the association. He is an enthusiastic supporter of the work of the association and believes that more farmers should become members and carry on the work of producing high-class seed.

Quarter Section Farmer

Seager Wheeler has only a quarter section farm and is not what you would call a big farmer by any means. On this small farm, however, he has done work that has measured larger for the benefit of the country in general than that which is produced on any farm on the North American continent. He might have made a great deal of money out of his work if he had been more mercenary than he is, but he is more interested in the welfare of his fellow farmers than he is in making a pile of money for himself. Until the end of his days he will no doubt keep on experimenting, endeavoring to find something better than the best that he has yet produced, while, if he were like a great many other men, he would spend his energies in increasing his crop and marketing a larger quantity of the choice wheat that he has already originated.

All his time has been spent on work of improving the crops and studying

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We buy raw furs from trappers and Indians. We tan and manufacture them in our own tannery and workshops at Brandon and can sell you

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at 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. less than any mail order house possibly can do, and can give you better goods at the same time.

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Ship all yours to us. You can depend on honest grading, top prices and prompt payment.

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have leather goods been so high. You can save from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. on present prices by sending us your cattle and horse hides to be tanned into Harness and Lace Leathers. We manufacture the best robes in Western Canada out of your cattle or horse hides. A trial will convince. We pay highest prices for Beef Hides F.O.B. your station.

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Trappers' Poison

Goes' Liquid Poison Capsules kill coyotes, foxes, timber wolves and other fur animals on spot. Goes' Luring Bait attracts them. 12 seasons in use with excellent results. First class testimonials. Mention this paper and I will send free literature.

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 STATION C, ROUTE 6, BOX 137

THE C.P.R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to \$2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 908 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

better cultural methods. He has not even devoted money to the erection of good buildings or the improvement of his grounds, in fact, he says he has not been able to afford it up to the present time, but now he looks forward to the time when he will have some slight return from his labors and be able to make his place an attraction from the standpoint of beauty. Already it is a big attraction from the standpoint of the work he is doing in the field. Every year he has visits from leading men of Canada engaged in agricultural production. He proves the statement that even though a man may live in the middle of a trackless forest if he will learn to do something a little better than is done by anybody else, the world will make a beaten path to his door.

MYERS GLASS SEAT PUMPS



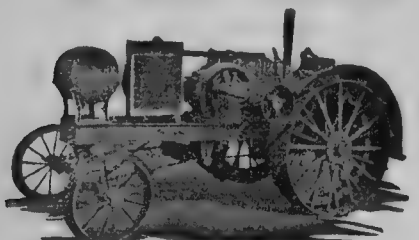
When you are ready for a new pump, look deeper than the paint, for paint soon wears off and has nothing whatever to do with pumping water.

Ask your dealer to show you a MYERS PUMP with Cog Gear Handle and Non-Corrosive Glass Valve Seat and have him explain why it pumps 33% easier than the ordinary kind, and why Myers Leathers stay soft and pliable and last longer than others. He will be glad to tell you about these and the many other Myers features that make Myers Pumps better.

Ask him, or write us. Attractive booklets on request.



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240 ORANGE ST. ASHLAND, OHIO



WATERLOO BOY KEROSENE ONE-MAN TRACTOR

Tractor prices have advanced, but we maintain old price on all tractors delivered and settled for before December 31st, 1917.

TRACTOR SCHOOL

At REGINA—
Will open January 7th and continue for three weeks.

At SASKATOON—
Will open February 4th and continue for three weeks.
M. S. Brooks, late of Hemphill Motor School, Instructor.

At WINNIPEG—
Will open February 4th and continue for three weeks.
F. A. Fry, Instructor.

Write for Admission Card to
Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor of Canada, Ltd.
614 McIntyre Block WINNIPEG



A collar that has all the smart style and correct finish of untreated linen yet can be cleaned instantly with soap and water. Saves greatly on laundry bills. 25 cents at stores or direct.

ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
55 Fraser Ave., Toronto

CHALLENGE WATER PROOF COLLARS

Prize-Winning Record

The following gives a few of the chief prizes that Mr. Wheeler has captured on his grain:

Marquis Wheat

1911.—New York Land Show, \$1,000 in gold, first and sweepstakes.

1913.—Crop hailed out.

1914.—International Farm Congress, Wichita, Kansas, sweepstakes; Provincial Seed Fair, second prize; Canadian Seed Growers' group exhibit, first prize.

1915.—International Farm Congress, Denver, sweepstakes; Provincial Seed Fair, first and sweepstakes; championship cup trophy, to be won three times; Canadian Seed Growers' group exhibit, first prize; Regina Provincial Exhibition, first prize; Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, first prize; Irrigation Congress, Bassano, first prize.

1916.—Crop hailed out.

During the past six years, two of which crops were hailed out, he won the following: Seven first prizes, four championships, international, and one second prize, in cash and cash value amounting to \$2,584.

Kitchener Wheat

1915.—Sheaf exhibited at International Farm Congress, Denver, Colo., sweepstakes.

1916.—Exhibited for the first time at International Farm Congress, El Paso, Texas, sweepstakes.

Red Bobs Wheat

Sheaf exhibited for first time at International Farm Congress, Peoria, Ill., sweepstakes.

Canadian Thorpe Barley

1911.—Provincial Seed Fair, first prize.

1912.—Provincial Seed Fair, third prize; Canadian Seed Growers' group exhibit, first prize.

1913.—Crop hailed out.

1914.—Provincial Seed Fair, first prize; Irrigation Congress, Calgary, third prize; Canadian Seed Growers' group exhibit, first prize.

1915.—Provincial Seed Fair, first prize; Canadian Seed Growers' group exhibit, first prize; Regina Provincial Exhibition, first prize; Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, first prize; International Farm Congress, Denver, Colorado, sheaf, first prize.

1916.—Regina Provincial Exhibition, first prize; Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, first prize; Provincial Seed Fair, first prize; Canadian Seed Growers' group exhibit, first prize; International Farm Congress, El Paso, Texas, first and sweepstakes.

1917.—International Farm Congress, Peoria, Ill., sheaf exhibit, first prize.

Total in six years (crop hailed out two years): Fifteen first prizes, one sweepstake and two third prizes.

O.A.C. 21 Barley

1911.—Provincial Seed Fair, first prize.

1912.—Provincial Seed Fair, first prize; Canadian Seed Growers' group exhibit, first prize.

1914.—Provincial Seed Fair, first prize; Canadian Seed Growers' group exhibit, first prize; Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, first prize; Special prize, C.P.R. first prize.

1915.—Provincial Seed Fair, fourth prize; Canadian Seed Growers' group exhibit, first prize; Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition first prize; International Farm Congress, Denver, Colorado, sheaf exhibit, first prize.

1916.—International Farm Congress, El Paso, Texas, first prize.

Winner of Brewers' Trophy Cup, won three times and gold medal.

Eleven First prizes, One Fourth prize, Gold medal and Silver cup trophy.

Victory Oats

1915.—International Farm Congress, Denver, Colorado, sheaf exhibit, sweepstakes; Canadian Seed Growers' Association, group exhibit, first prize.

1916.—Provincial Seed Fair, second prize; Canadian Seed Growers' group exhibit, first prize.

1917.—International Farm Congress, Peoria, Ill., sheaf exhibit, second prize.

These oats have not been exhibited as largely up to this time as other grains grown by Mr. Wheeler.

"Economy" All Cast Iron Tank Heaters

Do Not Give Your Stock Cold Water

The most important thing

In connection with feeding and properly caring for stock, especially in the cold winter months, is to see that the stock is given water warmed to a medium temperature.

Our "Economy" All-Cast Iron Tank Heaters are made for this purpose and are Guaranteed not to Leak.

Will last a life-time.

The body is all cast in one piece. No soldered or riveted joints to get leaky.

They are self-sinking and will remain in the water where placed without anchor rods or weights to hold them down.

Each heater shipped complete as shown in cut, with heavy basket grate, ash pan, poker, cover and smoke pipe.

Made in two sizes, 12-inch and 14-inch.

If your dealer does not carry them in stock, send to us direct.

But Insist on an "ECONOMY"

Write us for Catalogue and prices on

"Economy" Roller Grain Crushers

Our machines Grind as well as Crush the Grain, and do the work more thoroughly than any other machines made.

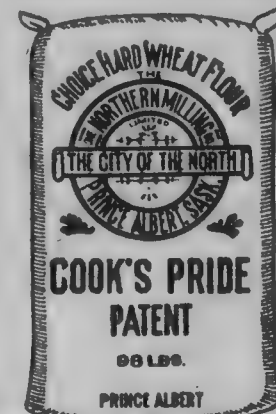


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Buy Your Flour Direct from the Mills

EMPIRE PATENT COOK'S PRIDE



We will save you money, and you will get the best flour that can be made from Hard Saskatchewan Wheat.

Special Attention Given to and Special Facilities for Handling Farmers' and Co-operative Shipments.

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The One Northern Milling Co. Ltd.

The Original Farmers' Mill

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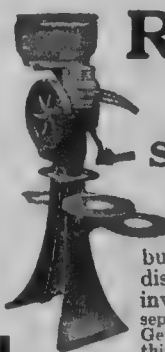
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CREAM SEPARATOR

Money Can Buy



The perforated equalizing sleeve which distributes the milk equally to the discs is the most wonderful invention ever put into a separator to increase its efficiency. Gets more cream than you would think existed in the milk.

30—300 pound capacity \$54.55

No. 48—450 pound capacity \$58.50

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WINNIPEG



WATERLOO BOY GAS ENGINES

2 Horse Power	\$ 52.75	With Magneto	\$ 63.75
3 Horse Power	\$ 80.95	With Magneto	\$ 91.95
5 Horse Power	\$ 130.75	With Magneto	\$ 143.75
7 Horse Power	\$ 169.75	With Magneto	\$ 182.75
9 Horse Power	\$ 275.50	With Magneto	\$ 292.50

Mounted on Skids.

The best mechanical help you can get. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back promptly. Sizes 12 to 14 h.p. Will run your grinder, churn, pump, saw, cream separator, etc., and give entire satisfaction in any weather. Prompt delivery guaranteed.



The New Jumbo Cleaner and Grader

A moderate priced machine. Guaranteed to absolutely Clean and Grade Grain of all kinds. A Combination Cleaner, Grader, Pea and Cattle Mill all in one. Cleans Oats from Wheat, Succotash, Barley, Rye, Flax, Grass Seeds, etc. Imperial Smut Machine. All direct to you from Factory at a saving. Write today. Full information Free.

Minneapolis Separator Co., 312 Erie St. Minneapolis, Minn.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know and we will put you in touch with the makers.

BREEDERS' SALE OF 300 REG. HORSES

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., JAN. 22, 23, 24, 25, 1918



- 200 Imported and native-bred registered Percheron, Belgian, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale stallions and mares.
- 100 Head of imported and registered stallions and mares of the very choicest breeding.
- 50 Head of the best registered mares that ever went into an auction ring.
- 50 Registered Stallions of the very choicest breeding and individuality.
- 50 Registered Trotters, Grade draft stallions and mares.
- 50 Head of Ponies—Imported and native-bred registered Shetland and Welsh.

CATALOG READY JANUARY 10, 1918.

G. W. HURT, Manager

Arrowsmith, Ill.

An Important Message To Every Cow Owner

There was never a time in the history of the world when the saving of every ounce of butter-fat and every particle of effort and time was so important as now.

There was never a time when the use of a late improved De Laval Cream Separator meant so much to every cow owner.

This is true whether you are using no separator, some inferior separator, or even an old style De Laval machine.

Fortunately it happens to be not only a matter of patriotic duty but at the same time one of dollars-and-cents advantage as well.

A New Type De Laval Cream Separator skims cleaner and produces a better quality of cream than any other separator or skimming method.

Likewise, by reason of its easier turning, easier cleaning, greater capacity, simplicity and durability, it saves time and labor over any other machine or method.

Moreover, the use of a De Laval Cream Separator is better than any other way of utilizing milk because it keeps the valuable skim-milk on the farm.

Nor should the installation of an improved De Laval machine be delayed a single day. It begins saving the first day it is put in, and will likely have paid for itself by spring.

We guarantee all this to be true—but the better way is to demonstrate it in your own dairy to your own satisfaction.

That every De Laval agent is glad of the opportunity to do—without any obligation on your part unless satisfied that every claim made is fulfilled.

There are local De Laval agents almost everywhere. If you don't know the nearest one simply address either of the main De Laval offices as below.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Annual Meetings of Saskatchewan Livestock Associations

will be held in

REGINA, January 3rd and 4th, 1918

Secure Standard certificates from your railroad agent. All members and others interested are urgently requested to attend. For particulars apply to:

P. F. BREDT,

Sec. Saskatchewan Livestock Associations

Regina, Sask.

Calgary Winter Fair

Record Entries—Baby Beef Competition—Annual Meetings

Calgary winter fair, Dec. 11-16, opened with the largest record of entries in its history. Most of the cattle classes were well filled, Shorthorns predominating. The greatest interest of the show centred around the boys' and girls' calf feeding competition. In sheep the Shropshire classes were particularly strong. The swine exhibits were the best and most numerous at the fair for many years. There were over 400 entries. A number of remarkably successful sales were held during the fair, one Shorthorn bull imported by P. M. Bredt & Co. selling for \$2,125, the highest price ever paid for a Shorthorn in Alberta. A. W. Latimer of Bowden, bought this bull. It is worth noting that four years ago this man purchased an outstanding son of Gainsford Marquis and now he is one of the foremost breeders in Shorthorns in western Canada. Top-notch sires will put a breeder on top perhaps more quickly than anything else.

Baby Beef Competition

The grand challenge shield, presented by D. E. Black & Co., was won by Samuel Heal of Brandon. The shield was accompanied by a cheque for \$130 and a gold medal. The reserve champion, which was won by John C. Marshall of Olds, brought him a cheque for \$130 and a silver medal. The balance of the winners in the steer class

At the sheep breeders' meeting held during the winter fair, a special class was suggested for Alberta bred lambs, fed, cared for and exhibited by boys or girls. Immediately a number of stockmen volunteered contributions for such a class, and it can be fairly definitely stated that at least \$500 can be offered for this class at the next winter fair, and this amount may be increased to practically \$1,000.

A boys' and girls' sheep shearing competition was also suggested to be held at the summer exhibition, and it is likely that from \$150 to \$250 will be offered for this special.

The swine breeders do not wish to be behind in the matter of giving special encouragement to the boys and girls in connection with hog raising, and Mr. W. J. Elliott of Olds headed a list of contributions for such a special to be competed for at the summer exhibition. It is likely that the class will be for sow and litter exhibited by boy or girl, and that the prizes will be very generous.

Fat Steer Championship

For the first time in five years an outside exhibitor won the grand championship in fat cattle classes, the award being made to J. D. McGregor of Brandon, on the steer Glencarnock Victor 3rd, a handsome animal with an even and uniform covering of flesh, remarkable finish and quality.



The Champion Female at Guelph Winter Fair, Rosa Hope, owned by J. J. Elliott, Guelph

and the amounts that they won were as follows:

- \$110—Jos. B. Boggs, Daysland.
- \$70—M. A. Isabel Stewart, Hastings Coulee.
- \$70—Clifford Watson, Oxbow, Sask.
- \$75—Hugh B. Wilson, Killam.
- \$50—Ronald Patter, Carstairs.
- \$45—Peter Massie, Midnapore.
- \$45—Albert E. Leech, Baring, Sask.
- \$35—George Parsons, Didsbury.
- \$25—Winston Scott, Beiseker.
- \$25—Jack Foster, Longheed.
- \$25—Arthur Knights, Millarville.
- \$25—Chas. Jones, Freshfield.

The amounts won by the boys and girls exhibiting heifers were as follows:

- \$145—Jas. F. Metcalf, Lacombe.
- \$120—Florence E. Boggs, Daysland.
- \$80—Ernest G. Davidson, Calgary.
- \$65—Gordon Roy, Didsbury.
- \$55—Anna Mundy, Longheed.
- \$50—George Walters, Clive.
- \$45—Pearl Suddaby, Lavoy.
- \$65—Geo. L. McLeavy, Cremona.
- \$55—Margaret G. McLeavy, Cremona.
- \$35—George H. Spence, Cremona.
- \$55—Ivy Pestell, Nanton.
- \$25—Francis A. D. Fletcher, Mound.
- \$25—Geo. W. Gillies, Clover Bar.
- \$30—Alex. Hutchinson, Duhamel.

The balance of the 42 competitors who were not prize winners, were given a commended ribbon for having taken part in the competition. Each exhibitor also received a handsome illuminated certificate. They were also given a cheque for \$5 each. The secretary was able to announce that the competition would be continued, and that owing to the generosity of those interested who were contributing the prizes, he felt sure that fully \$2,000 would be offered for next year's competition.

Glencarnock Victor 3rd was also made champion at Regina and Saskatoon winter fairs. Hon. Duncan Marshall's Sandy was made reserve champion. In the champion steer class Glencarnock Victor 3rd was also placed first, and in the class for best purebred or grade fat female, Chas. Beeching's Tranby Daphne was given first.

In making his annual report on the winter fair, Secretary E. L. Richardson said, among other important things, "In order to prevent the possibility of the winter fair assisting in the slaughter of females, all female classes have been eliminated from the carcass competition for the next (1918) show."

"Over one hundred thousand dollars changed hands at auction sales of purebred stock during winter fair week. Auction sales properly conducted are growing in number and importance each year. Next to the show auction sales are the chief means of educating the public to higher standards and a higher appreciation of animal excellence."

"All entries for these sales must be guaranteed by the seller to be in sound health, free from physical defects and a satisfactory breeder if the animal has been tried. If not, the seller must certify that he has no reason to doubt that the animal will be a satisfactory breeder."

"In order to protect the seller, the purchaser and the livestock industry generally, it is the desire of the executive committee that bulls will not be offered for sale at Victoria Park. Measures are adopted to make this effective."

"In order to further protect the

HORSES

UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited, Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of Horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.
Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited
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Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **FLEMING'S FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE**—even had old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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 Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.
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ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS
 from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.** 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

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W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary

Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association

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FOR Stocker and Feeder CATTLE

Write any of the following Commission Agents or Dealers at

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Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

POULTRY BOOK Latest and best yet; 144 pages, 215 beautiful pictures and color plates. Hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information; describes the busy Poultry Farm handling 55 varieties including Indian Runners. Tells how to properly choose fowls, eggs, incubators and secure cheap feed. This practical book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents.
Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 81, Olathe, Iowa

sellers from having some irresponsible dealers holding auction sales at Victoria Park, and to avoid the Alberta Livestock association giving encouragement to those whose method of doing business is not honorable, sale dates will only be allotted to persons conducting livestock breeding establishments in Alberta and whose method of doing business is satisfactory. As soon as it is evident that a seller's method of doing business is not honorable, dates for future sales will not be allotted to that person, or date of sale already allotted will be cancelled.

"All purebred stock must be registered in the Canadian National Livestock records in the name of the seller at the time of the sale, and certificate of registration and transfer to the purchaser must be delivered at the time settlement is made."

Swine Breeders' Annual

A very satisfactory report of the condition of the Swine Breeders' Association was made by the secretary. It dealt with the prices realized at the sale held Oct. 30 this year, with the hog production campaign, the exemption of farmers from military service and the financial report. That on the hog production campaign and the exemption of farmers has been covered in the Guide at other times. It is especially worth noting Mr. Richardson's words regarding the recent trouble on the Calgary stockyards and its relation to the hog production campaign. He said,—

"The recent setback given to the production of pork at the Calgary stock yards is a most unfortunate reminder of what the buyers are able to do to the producers at their pleasure. On the 28th of November hogs were being sold at the Calgary yards at \$16.75. Buying suddenly discontinued, and although business was being continued in the usual way at the Winnipeg and other stock yards, no offers were made at the Calgary yards until Dec. 3rd, when a small number was sold at \$15.25 and \$15.50 and on the 4th the balance of between 2,500 and 3,000 hogs, which had been held over for three or four days at considerable expense and shrink were sold at \$15.50. No doubt every effort will be made by the federal authorities to prevent a recurrence of such a condition."

Sheep Breeders' Meeting

The Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association held a most successful annual meeting. The annual report showed a turn-over of \$103,141 for the year, including wool and sheep sales. The surplus for the year was \$266.

The great detriment to the sheep industry, namely, the coyote, came in for considerable discussion, and the executive committee was instructed to endeavor to secure an efficient means for his eradication.

The sheep breeders have decided that they will provide special encouragement for boys and girls to become interested in the feeding and care of sheep, and visitors to the next summer exhibition at Calgary and the next winter fair can look forward to special competitions in connection with sheep raising. A special sheep shearing competition for boys and girls was suggested by D. Howel of Irricana, who backed his suggestion up with a \$25 donation. The idea appealed to the meeting, and was quickly followed by other donations, which will probably bring the total offering up to at least \$250.

J. W. Renton of the Western Stock Ranches, Ltd., suggested a special class for Alberta bred lambs to be shown by boys or girls, and started the special prize list contribution with \$50. Others contributed liberally, and it will probably not be over-stating the possibilities to say that about \$500 will be offered for this class at the next winter fair.

The Summer Wool Sales

In presenting the annual report of the Sheep Breeders' association, the Secretary gave the following information on the sale of wool held last summer: "The number of members selling wool through the association fell off considerably, owing to the extraordinary offers being made for wool for six or seven weeks prior to our sale on August 8th. Many of those who sold early lost heavily, but it was impossible

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RED TIP

Conserve time, money and your horse's strength by using **RED TIP CALKS**

They will enable your horse to travel on slippery, icy roads and streets in absolute safety. They can be adjusted in a few minutes and make you ready for the road any time—day or night—eliminating danger and delay.

Neverslip Calks and Shoes always have Red Tips
 Get them from your horseshoer now
 Booklet G will be sent free on request.
THE NEVERSLIP WORKS, 559 PUIX AVE., MONTREAL
 U. S. Factory, New Brunswick, N. J.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

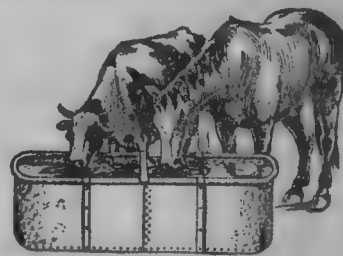
Pure-Bred Shorthorn Bulls are in universal demand in every country in the world—a fact worth considering if you expect to establish a pure-bred herd or to purchase a bull for the production of commercial cattle.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklin, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

"EASTLAKE" TANKS

THE BEST MADE ANYWHERE

The Heavy Galvanized Tubing is locked on. The Angle Iron Braces are formed around the Tubing.
 Side Seams have double row of rivets.
 Bottom is turned up inside—the strongest method known.



Our Tanks are **RIGHT** in EVERY RIVET

You can get any kind of tank in any size from us including **HOUSE TANKS**—**CISTERNS** knocked down, (these are made for setting up with very little work) **HOG TROUGHS**—**GASOLINE TANKS**—**WAGON TANKS**.

Ask for our large Catalogue "T"—It's free.

The METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited
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Buy Your Oats Through Us

We can offer oats in car-load lots delivered at any station in the West at minimum prices. Consign your grain shipments to—

THE OLD RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED
 WINNIPEG CALGARY SASKATOON

MORE WORK FROM YOUR HORSES

Heavy spring work takes the surplus flesh from the horse. His collar no longer fits. His neck and shoulders chafe and gall. He can't do his full share of work and you lose money. Prevent these evils by using **TAPATCO Pads**.

A NEW AND BETTER HOOK ATTACHMENT

Consisting of wire staple, reinforced with felt washer (note where arrows point). This gives the hook a better hold and prevents pulling off. The weakest point is made strong and life of pad greatly lengthened.

Look For The Felt Washer.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

The American Pad & Textile Company

Chatham, Ontario, Canada



Pat. in U. S. Dec. 1, 1914.
 Pat. in Can. Apr. 8, 1915.

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IN SPECIALLY ASSORTED LOTS

Gives pleasing variety without unnecessary quantity. Select preferred assortment and order by Lot Number

Lot No. 1	40 lbs. assorted fish, including Salmon, Sea Herring, Flounders, Steak Cod and Haddock.....	\$5.00
Lot No. 2	50 lbs. assorted fish, including Grey Cod, Whitefish, Lake Herring, Jacks and Haddock.....	\$5.00
Lot No. 3	25 lbs. assorted fish, including Haddock, Whitefish, Sea Herring, Sable Fish (Alaska Cod), and Flounders.....	\$3.00

Each lot contains about equal quantities of each class of fish, all No. 1 strictly fresh frozen and every pound guaranteed. Send Cash with order. In case of prepay station, enclose sufficient extra to prepay charges or give nearest point where an agent is located

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WINNIPEG MANITOBA



EAT FISH

Help cheapen the cost of living by eating more fish. We can supply you with Fresh Caught Winter Fish at satisfactory prices. Send for Price List to our nearest branch.

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IMPORTANT.—Do not address mail to Portage la Prairie, as our office there has been closed and your order will be delayed. Our headquarters are now at Winnipeg—P.O. Box 3107.

Announcement!

Beginning January 1st, 1918, Aultman-Taylor

"New Century" Threshers

will be sold direct to the Canadian trade by the old reliable **Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co.**, through its own sales organization, instead of through the International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited, as has been the custom for the past several years.

Do not be led by misrepresentation that "**New Century**" Threshers can no longer be had in Canada, for such is at variance with the facts.

Do not be led to believe that some other thresher is just as good as the "**New Century**," for it is not built.

The "**New Century**" has established its leadership in Canada. It is a favorite with the Canadian trade and it was with a view to better serving this ever-increasing and appreciative trade that this change in our selling arrangement was made. We want to come in closer contact with the user. Our chief aims are prompt service and courteous treatment to all.

We shall aim to carry a complete stock of machines and extras at our Calgary and Regina branch houses. Go see the latest model "**New Century**" at once, or write, wire or phone either of these branches for catalog, prices, terms, etc.

The Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company, Inc.

MANSFIELD, OHIO

Canadian Branches at Calgary and Regina

for them to anticipate the loss or they would not have sold. Although the association sold only a little over half as much wool this year as last the gross receipts were greater, the wool having been sold for an average of 60c a pound, a most remarkable price and one never dreamed of before the war. The total value of wool sold by the association during the past four years has amounted to the sum of \$207,437.30.

"The following is a comparative statement of each year's sale:

Year	No. of Sellers	Value	Average Price Per Lb.
1914	21	\$ 3,298.90	19c
1915	88	26,837.61	27.77c
1916	335	84,615.62	29.9c
1917	280	92,685.17	60c

"One of the difficulties we have to deal with in connection with the marketing of wool is the inaccuracy of the railway weights as shown on the way bills, and which very naturally lead the shipper to expect that the way bill is the correct one. Each consignment is carefully weighed by our staff before it is unpacked and compared with the weights of each grade into which it is graded before being mixed with other lots, and the weights before grading and after grading are made on two sets of scales. It seems to be a rule that if a shipment actually weighs, say 1410 lbs., at the station, it is called 1500 lbs., or if the weight is 60 lbs. to show the weight on the shipping bill as even 100. Fortunately the error in railway weight is occasionally the other way, and the contributor is pleasantly surprised with settlement for a greater weight of wool than he expected to get returns from. In view of these facts, we cannot take any notice of railway weights, but we regret that it is not possible to have same shown accurately to save cause for complaint in a few cases where members are not personally familiar with the care we take to have all the accounting of the association very carefully and accurately done. It will be especially gratifying to us if members will attend personally and watch the method of weighing and grading whenever it happens to be convenient for them to do so."

Boys' and Girls' Other Classes

It is impossible to find space to publish lists of the prize winners at the Calgary winter fair, much as we should like to. The following in the interests of boys and girls we are publishing here.

Entries for boys and girls. Bacon Hog, under one year—

1. P. Gilbert, Stony Plain.
2. Philip Leech, Baring, Sask.
3. Robert S. Skinner, Indian Head.
4. Worthy Hoover, Bittern Lake.
5. Geo. H. Spence, Cremona.

Medium Thick Hog, under one year—

- 1 and 3. Geo. H. Spence, Cremona.
2. R. Gilbert, Stony Plain.
4. Worthy Hoover, Bittern Lake.
5. D. Gilbert, Stony Plain.

Sheep, Boys and Girls—

Lamb of Calendar Year—

1. Alex. M. Hutchinson, Duhamel.
2. Joan Knights, Calgary.
3. Arthur Knights, Calgary.
4. Worthy Hoover, Bittern Lake.
5. Edith Knights, Calgary.

Yearling Ewe or Wether—

1. Alex. M. Hutchinson.
2. P. Gilbert, Stony Plain.
3. M. A. Isabel Stewart, Hastings

Coule.

MANITOBA WINTER FAIR

The directors of the Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show met in Brandon November 23. Many new classes were added to the prize list and the premium money was increased by \$3,000, making the total offered for prizes, \$15,000, the largest sum in the history of the exhibition.

In horses, young females in all pure bred classes have been added, and the premium money is about equal to that offered for stallions. There is also a section for three, the get of a stallion, pure bred, and a similar section for grades. The cattle classes have also been extended. The boys' fat calf competition for calves of 1917 is open to steers or grade heifers. It is expected that between 75 and 100 boys will enter this competition, for which \$1,110.00 in cash is offered.

In the swine classes, the classification has been changed to meet present day conditions. There is a class for bacon

hogs weighing between 175 and 220 pounds, one for heavy bacon hogs weighing over 220 pounds and under 300 pounds, one for heavy pork hogs over 300 pounds, and a class for lard hogs, pens, etc. The money for the swine classes is double that offered last year.

The sheep classes are the same as in 1917, but the money prizes are substantially increased.

The dates selected are March 4 to March 9. Livestock sales will be a feature of the fair. There will be the annual bull sale, no limit to the number of animals to be offered. A sale of breeding sows (pure bred), sale of horses, and possibly a sale of pure bred female cattle.

INTER-PROVINCIAL BUTTER COMPETITION

In further developing the already high quality of butter produced at the creameries of western Canada, there is being held in Winnipeg, January 31, and February 1, an inter-provincial competition in connection with the Manitoba Dairy convention. Each of the three provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, are holding provincial competitions in butter making among the creameries. Saskatchewan and Alberta are holding their competitions at the time of the provincial dairy conventions early in January and the three winning lots from each province will meet the lots from the Manitoba competition which will be judged at the beginning of the convention.

The provincial competitions include 5 samples of 14 pounds each made respectively in June, July, August, September and October. These are shipped into cold storage and held until the time of the competition. In the Manitoba competition there are 200 samples and the other provinces will have fully as many and from these will be selected the three lots from each province to meet in the inter-provincial competition.

This is the first competition of this kind to be held in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Alberta held a competition at its last annual dairy convention. The inter-provincial competition is, however, the first of its kind to be held in the Dominion, and it is expected that the results of this competition will set a new high standard of quality for butter in western Canada.

In order that it may have an educational value, apart from the stimulated interest that the competition will create, judges have been secured from men engaged in the butter trade in Vancouver and Montreal, the two markets that take the larger share of our export trade. The judges, aside from making the awards, will discuss the samples and the peculiar requirements of their markets.

Apart from the competition the executive of the Manitoba Dairy convention are arranging a very strong program for the convention that will interest all engaged in the butter trade from the producer to the buyer.

The aim is, now that western Canada is setting the lead in quality and quantity of butter produced, to bring all those engaged in any feature of butter making together, that through discussion the present quality of our butter may be maintained and further improved.

The County Agent

Continued from Page 9

the schools and the products of this material are shown at the school fair in the fall. Generally about ten schools are included in one school fair district. We had seven fairs in this county this fall and never had less than 800 people at a fair. Following the school fair work plowing matches in this county occupied considerable time. We had two last week (in October) and 21 competitors at each time. The influence of the plowing matches is widely spread. Many of the onlookers who have not the courage or the inclination to plow at a match go back to their farms and do just a little better work than they were doing before the match. It is interesting to compare the plowing in districts where there are no matches to that in these dis-

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We have, at the present time, several hundred sides of No. 1 Harness Leather, sides weigh from 18 to 24 pounds, price 75c a pound. Backs weigh about 12 pounds, price 90c a pound.

Order a side of this now, and be ready to do your harness repairs.

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Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Wind mills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

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Dept. O.
BRANDON, MAN.

tracts where plowing matches are a prominent feature.

During the winter our time is taken up principally with two-day courses in stock and feed, judging, course in agriculture for young men, farmers' clubs and other things of a similar nature. The month's course work is about as interesting as we have. When the district representative can get from 20 to 25 young men to attend the course regularly for a month much can be done to improve the agriculture of the district. I will give you many instances where boys have gone home from this course and have influenced their parents to invest in better stock, use better seed or take better care of the orchard.

Assistance in Co-operative Buying.

In Dundas county, the district representative, E. P. Bradt, says, "During the past five years I have assisted in organizing ten farmers' clubs in the county, all of which are at present in existence. I have also assisted in organizing two livestock breeders' clubs, the Holstein and Ayrshire breeders' clubs respectively. These clubs are doing a great deal in advancing the interests of the breeds in the district."

The farmers' clubs just mentioned have a membership of 800 farmers. They conduct largely a purchasing business and buy seed grain, mill-feed, binder twine, gasoline, cement and oil, etc. Eight of these clubs in the year 1916 did a combined business of \$88,775 with an estimated saving of \$4,400 to the farmers. One club alone did a business of \$29,350. They are organized in various ways in regard to the securing of capital. A number of clubs went to the wall a few years ago in this district by attempting to carry on operations in an unbusinesslike manner and not knowing the essentials of co-operative work. Through the guidance of the district representative these clubs have been enabled to make a decided success of their work.

The egg circles in this county do business through a central co-operative association which sold \$26,000 worth of eggs in 1916. It was incorporated with a share capital of \$10,000. Approximately 1,030 dozen cases were held in local cold storage for better prices and shipped to the old country in that year. The association was able to show a good profit at this venture. Live poultry is also shipped through this association. Plans are being made to conduct a central fattening station to which farmers may consign poultry for fattening and killing.

This county agent says, "It has always been my policy to do as much as possible right out on the farms in the form of demonstrations. A farmer who sees a demonstration carried out under the conditions on his own farm is always of the opinion that the thing is practical. He tells his neighbors of it who in turn tell others until the whole section shows the result of the demonstration and in the majority of instances they adopt the principle on their farms the next year."

Reviving the Potato Market

In Box Butte county, Nebraska, the county agent and the farm bureau, organized in connection with his work, felt there was a great economic waste in the local potato market. A co-operative agreement was reached and a market service was established in connection with the department of agriculture at Washington. A daily market bulletin was issued through the county agent for the information of the farmers of the region. This service was started on September 21. The potato growers were then receiving 60 cents per bushel for potatoes and the consumer in neighboring towns were paying twice that amount. The jobbers market in Omaha of September 1 quoted potatoes at a \$1.10 per bushel. The farmer was getting half of what the consumer paid and the speculator was getting the remainder. In about a week's time the price of potatoes to the grower had advanced to 75 cents and the jobbers' price in Omaha had actually fallen off to \$1.05. In another week the price of potatoes had risen to 90 cents to the farmer and the Omaha jobbers were still quoting them at \$1.05 to consumer. Through the publicity given by this market service speculators' profits were eliminated in a few weeks' time. The price of potatoes to the consumer was not increased but

the price to the grower was increased about 75 per cent. More than 750 farmers of this region have written to the extension service of the University of Nebraska praising this co-operative market service and asking it be continued. This was only one of the many good features of the work done by the agent in Box Butte county.

Oats-smut has practically been eliminated in every county in that state now conducting county agents work.

Several farmers' organizations in the States that are backing county agent work, own their instruments for black-leg vaccination. The county agent secures the government vaccine free of charge and the association members are thus enabled to vaccinate against black leg when necessary without any extra charge whatever.

Every county agent in Nebraska at the present time is conducting an exchange bureau in his office. The services of this bureau are open to every farmer in the county. Men who have good sires that they have used as long as they can in their own herd are encouraged to list them for sale here, rather than to sell them to the butchers. As a general rule other farmers in the county are in the market for good sires and are willing to pay a margin in order to get them. The seller is benefited and the buyer is served in such cases as this. Machinery horses, mules, cows, poultry and many other things are bought and sold through these exchange bureaus. All the county agents conduct labor bureau in connection with these exchange bureaus.

Help Build Roads and Sell Bonds

Through one county agent in the state of Kentucky practically 400 miles of road are now regularly dragged by the farmers free of charge. Merchants in a central town have offered prizes for the section of best dragged road in the county. There are 350 miles of macadamized road, in the construction of the large part of which the farmers co-operated.

To arouse a greater interest in cattle breeding one county agent early in the work piloted a representative body of farmers to a nearby county to study breeding methods. This trip, together with personal efforts, resulted in an increased number of pure bred cows, from ten in 1912 to 100 in 1917; and in the number of pure bred cattle from 250 in 1912 to 1,800 in 1917.

In United States in the second Liberty Loan drive a number of the county agents rendered valuable assistance. Because of their experience in organization and their knowledge of their territory they were a very material help in the work. Reports from a number of counties where agents are located show good subscriptions by farmers, while word has come from counties having no agents that farmers were not buying bonds.

Through demonstrations in the use of hog cholera serum by one county agent the losses from this disease were reduced from \$225,000 in 1912 to \$150,000 in 1913, and to less than \$1,000 in 1914. There are now more hogs in the county than ever before in its history and the disease seems to be under complete control. Such instances could be multiplied without limit throughout the various counties in the United States.

The Work in Western Canada

Little has been done as yet in Western Canada in district representative work. The province of Manitoba has a number of district representatives in the field now. The war has cut seriously into this work. The result is most of the work has been completely disrupted, but a few men among them A. E. Roberts, Binscarth and J. E. Bell, Portage, are doing some valuable work. Some new men are being added as they can be got.

In the province of Saskatchewan something of the same character has resulted but one man there has been consistently at it. This is J. G. Rayner, district representative at Battleford. Through him last year corn was distributed to six farmers, winter rye to four farmers and sweet clover seed to six farmers for the carrying on of experimental work to demonstrate the possibilities of these among the farmers of his district.

In July last year, Mr. Rayner took



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Results prove The Success College supremely superior. Twenty-five cents a day for Success graduates is common. This year we could have placed 426 more stenographers and bookkeepers. Our annual enrollment of 2,100 students (in one school) is Canada's largest—it greatly exceeds that of all competitors combined. We employ 28 expert, certificated teachers. If you wish to succeed attend Success College. Enroll any time. Send for catalogue of courses.

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or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

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Favorite Churn

is the strongest and best made Churn on the market, and is preferred by best butter-makers all over the world because it is so easy to work and gives such

splendid results. Note the adjustable handle on bow-lever—no other churn has this; you can drive whichever way is convenient. Strong, light steel frame; roller bearing; oak, not crockery—does not chill. Sold in eight sizes. Ask your dealer.

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When you buy a watch you want one that you know will be durable and accurate. From the hundreds that we have sold we know that this one will meet every demand—a 15-jewel nickel Reesor Special movement in a \$11 solid nickel dustproof case. Same movement in a Fortune \$15 gold-filled case, postpaid.

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NOTICE

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THE WAR CHARITIES ACT, 1917
DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF
STATE OF CANADA

THE War Charities Act, 1917, defines "war charities" as follows: any fund, institution or association, other than a church or the Salvation Army, whether established before or after the commencement of this Act, having for its objects or among its objects the relief of suffering or distress, or the supplying of needs or comforts to sufferers from the war, or to soldiers, returned soldiers or their families or dependents, or any other charitable purpose connected with the present European war. Any question whether a charity is a war charity shall be finally determined by the Minister.

The Act also provides:
(1) It shall not be lawful to make any appeal to the public for donations or subscriptions in money or in kind for any war charity as hereinbefore defined, or to raise or attempt to raise money for any such war charity by promoting any bazaar, sale, entertainment or exhibition, or by any similar means, unless—

(a) the war charity is either exempted from registration or is registered under this Act; and
(b) the approval in writing of the executive committee or other governing body of the war charity has been obtained, either directly or through some person duly authorized to give such approval on behalf of such governing body;

and if any person contravenes any of the provisions of this section he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(2) This section shall not apply to any collection at Divine Service in a place of public worship.

The Act was assented to on the 20th of September, 1917, and the above section so far as it relates to registration is applicable to War Charities on the 20th of December, 1917. After that date, collections made otherwise than on behalf of a registered War Charity by subscriptions, donations, bazaars, sales, entertainments, exhibitions or similar means of collecting money are illegal.

Regulations and information respecting registration may be obtained from the undersigned.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.
Ottawa, December 3, 1917.

charge of two hundred boys at the farm camp during Regina exhibition. He arranged an excursion to Saskatoon University. During the fall of 1916 he spent considerable time taking a soil survey of part of his district. During the winter of 1916 he attended 19 seed fairs, meeting in this way 1003 people. He also visited 19 farmers' short courses. Many other lines of work including the judging of standing fields of grain, garden and summer fallow competitions, besides judging at school fairs and the making of upwards of three hundred personal visits to farmers of the territory were carried on by Mr. Rayner.

In Manitoba summer fallow competitions, standing field crop competitions, seed fairs, etc., have been conducted by the county agent. Rural credit societies have been organized. Some also aim at conducting farm labor bureau during the coming season.

Do County Agents Wear?

Do farmers appreciate the services of the agent? One Ontario man says "When this office was opened five years ago it was one of my painful duties to go down to—and interview our county council and endeavor to get them to give us a grant of \$500.00 for operating expenses. Believe me, it was no easy job although we accomplished the feat. Our county was divided a year ago and another office opened up, the additional \$500.00 was granted without any hesitation whatever.

"Three years ago I had a meeting in this office when we tried to organize a local farmers' club. Thirty men were present. When we suggested the matter of \$1.00 membership and asked them to market their stuff through the club, the meeting broke up. It was over a year before I could get any of these men in the office again. A year ago we had another meeting in the office, practically the same men present and of the 25 in attendance 23 signed up \$25.00 shares in our county co-operative association. I may say that every day there is evidence of men lining up with the organization who three years ago considered the department of agriculture, and the district representative a huge joke. It was not easy work and the attitude of the average farmer was not even neutral but antagonistic."

Another says "the attitude of the farmers towards the district representative work in our particular county has made a very radical change in the past six years. At one time in the history of the work in this county a petition went into the county council to have the office removed. I feel quite

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common coal oil, no odor, no smoke or noise; simple, clean, won't explode. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

\$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free, all charges prepaid.

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GET ONE FREE

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Make \$100 to \$300 per Month

Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 the first seven days." Christensen says: "Have never seen an article that sells so easily." Norring says: "92% of homes visited bought." Phillips says: "Every customer becomes a friend and booster." Kemerling says: "No flowery talk necessary. Sells itself." Thousands who are coining money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly. NO MONEY REQUIRED. We furnish stock to get started. Sample sent prepaid for 10 days' free trial and given absolutely without cost when you become a distributor. Ask for our distributor's plan. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether you can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to work in.

Yours FREE

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Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the world

safe in saying that if any attempt were made at the present time to remove the office from this county that there would be a very lengthy petition go in to have it retained. We find more and more that the farmers are gaining confidence in the work and write in about various problems connected with their work. This enables us to carry on and accomplish a great deal more than we could before they assumed this attitude."

Such are a few phases of this great movement. The services of more county agents would prove very effective in Western Canada in this food production crisis. Since war began county agent service has been greatly enlarged in United States. Plans are formulated for the furnishing of men agents to all the rural counties of the union; where there is need for such work and additional agents to some of the larger counties already organized. They also contemplate a large increase in the number of women agents engaged in extension work. The work will likely be only limited by the number of trained people available. The work of these women agents is scarcely less important than that of the men and will be treated in a later issue.

SHORT COURSE IN ENGINEERING

The eleventh annual course in farm engineering is now announced at the Manitoba Agricultural College. It begins January 15, and continues for two months.

Speaking of the value of the course,

Prof. L. J. Smith says: "The experience in this province and elsewhere with tractors, and especially with gas tractors, is that it is almost folly for an inexperienced man to expect to get satisfactory returns for his investment in a tractor, when the operator does not thoroughly understand his machine. He will lose money from time being lost unnecessarily, from uncalculated breakages and depreciation, and through loss in power and fuel economy, because of his lack of knowledge as to how best to handle his expensive investment. We have for the past ten years been giving short courses for the purpose of helping the engine operator. The money spent on such a course will be saved many times in a season by the knowledge and experience gained."

The course is devoted not only to engineering, but also takes up such subjects as forge shop work, farm mechanics, concrete construction, building construction, farm machinery and physics.

Applications to be enrolled in this course have come in unusually early this season, about twenty students having applied more than two months before the course opens. Write the College, Winnipeg, for information.

"The self-governing Industrial Co-operative Society with its distributive store is an object lesson in democracy—one of the many object lessons for students of popular government."—Joseph Clayton.



Scenes of the Halifax Disaster in which 1,300 people lost their lives, thousands were rendered homeless and \$25,000,000 damage was done.

Upper left, ruins of the Protestant Orphanage in which 200 children were killed. Upper right, the Clayton Building, showing the force of the explosion. Lower left, what is left of the I.C.R. Freight Sheds. Lower right, special Red Cross Train taking the injured to Truro

Black Raspberries and Blackberries

By A. P. Stevenson



A. P. STEVENSON.

The black raspberries are not so well known nor so generally cultivated as the red varieties. This is to be regretted as the flavor and quality of this fruit is much superior to any red variety. There is no question that the lack of interest in the growing of this fine fruit arises from a want of knowledge of its management. Our own experience in growing this fruit on our farm during the past 25 years has been quite successful. In outlining this let me say in the beginning that all black raspberry or black cap canes require winter protection in this country, all varieties being too tender to give good crops without, and we advise any one desirous of growing this fruit to keep this important fact in mind, otherwise his efforts will be likely to end in failure.

Getting The Plants Started

The preparation of the soil should be the same as for the red and yellow varieties. Plow in a good coating of well-rotted manure deeply the year previous to planting.

In starting a new plantation get plants that are one and one-half years old, and plant in rows nine feet apart and two feet apart in the row. It will be noticed as the season advances the young shoots grow up straight but later they begin to fend over the tip of the canes pointing downward or toward the ground. If conditions are favorable these tips will take root in the ground during late summer, and form a new plant, but on account of our dry windy climate it is advisable to throw some earth on the tips to insure a good crop of young plants. These form a mass of white roots with a bud or crown in the centre and should be left in the ground for a year before transplanting out. Sometime in the early part of October cut the connection between the cane and the tip plant leaving about six inches showing above the ground. This will mark where the young plant has taken root. With a pair of leather gloves gather the canes together, bend down to the ground and cover with earth. Straw or manure should not be used as it will harbor mice. In early May uncover and with a fork raise up the canes and level the ground being careful not to disturb the young tip plants rooted the fall previous. These should be dug up the following spring and transplanted where desired.

It is usually the third year before the plantation is at its best and like the red varieties the roots are perennial and the tops are biennial, that is the fruit grows on canes that grew the previous season after which the canes soon die and should be removed just previous to bending down and covering the canes that are to produce fruit the following summer.

We have tried a large number of varieties on our farm. These have all been discarded with the exception of the following which we have found gives best results:

Older—This is the all round best variety we have tried. It is of low-growing pendulous habit, on this account the canes are easily bent down and covered for winter protection. The fruit is large, jet black, juicy, sweet, and of fine quality.

Hilborn—This is another variety we have found to be well adapted to our condition. It is more upright in habit of growth than the Older. The fruit is quite black, and of fine size and quality, and very productive.

Shaffer's Colossal—This is one of the best known of the purple tip varieties. It grows immense crops of dark purplish red fruit, soft and juicy, the canes are strong upright growers. On this account it is difficult to bend the canes to give the necessary winter protection, and on this account is not so desirable for general planting.

Blackberries

Generally speaking, the growing of this fruit in this country has not been of an

encouraging nature. Perhaps the difficulty in management together with the tendency of the fruit to ripen too late in the fall will account in some degree for the poor success in growing this fruit. Blackberry canes require winter protection with us. This is given in the same manner as with the black raspberry but are more difficult to manage on account of the large hooks on the canes. The two varieties are sometimes confounded, but are of entirely different species, the blackberries in habit of growth and propagation being the same as the red or suckering varieties of raspberries.

Our chief difficulty in growing this fruit on the farm was its lateness in ripening, the frost usually spoiling the crop before fully ripe. Of late years we have been growing a variety named Agawam, that ripens its fruit in good time. The blackberry is one of the finest of fruits, but should never be picked before it is fully ripe. Spring planting is the proper time, and strong one-year suckers should be used and the rows should be eight feet apart. In the second year cut back the side laterals on new shoots made that year. This will facilitate the bending down of the canes for winter protection.

Dewberries

The dewberry is closely related to the blackberry, the chief difference being the trailing habit of the dewberry and its manner of propagation which is from tips the same as the black raspberry. The fruit of the dewberry is as good in quality as any of the blackberries and is cultivated much the same as the black raspberry, requiring winter protection, which on account of its trailing habit is easily given. This habit is so pronounced that for best results the vines should be tied up to stakes about three feet long, in the spring, as soon as the winter covering is removed. Our plan of cultivation is to plant four feet apart each way. As to varieties suitable to our conditions, we have only succeeded with a variety named the Windom. This has given us some fair crops of fine fruit. The Lucretia, a well known eastern variety, is of no value with us.

WINTERING BEES

Bees can be wintered either in a cellar or in specially constructed cases outside. The bees should be brought into a cellar soon after the last good cleansing flight they are likely to get. If the cellar is used, it should be well ventilated, dark, fairly dry and mouse proof. The temperature should be kept between 40 and 50 degrees F. For a small number of colonies a corner of the basement of the owner's residence can be partitioned off for this purpose. For large apiaries specially constructed cellars are desirable.

For outside wintering, the individual or quadruple cases can be used; in both cases about two to six inches of packing is required. The entrance of the case should be reduced to one and a half inches high and three-eighths of an inch wide; this can be regulated by a revolving. After the last of March, all snow should be removed from the front of the case.

Feeding in Emergency

If the bees run short of stores in the early spring through neglect to leave, or supply a sufficient quantity in the autumn, or through excessive consumption of unwholesome stores, it will be necessary to resort to feeding. The safest food to give them while still wintering, is candy.

This is the best time to prepare all necessary supplies for the following summer. All combs should be carefully stored away in some cool place to prevent injuries from the wax moth; 25 degrees of frost will destroy the larvae of this pest. They should also be protected from mice and other pests. New frames should be made up and wired ready to receive foundation. In fact, all equipment should be thoroughly gone over and made ready to receive next season's honey crop.



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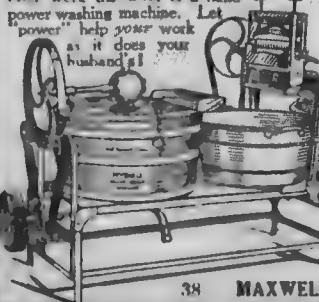
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A Man at Need

Continued from Page 8

th' divil, an' he'll fight like two divils, wanst ye get him goin'. I want no better man in trouble nor a sour, black-hatin' Scotchman. But there was no accident about this, Bill. The lad tripped me."

Leamy's ejaculation was thoroughly impious.

"What for, I dunno," McPike continued. "I never done him no harm, an' he has no grudge agin' me, that I know of. An' if I say it meself, there's few wants to fight me for the fun of the thing." He shook his head, puzzled. "You'll see. He'll come at me again."

"Kill him if he does," Leamy counseled.

"For why should I do that?" asked McPike. "This time I put him out wid wan punch—bekase it was the kindest way. I could have hammered his face flat f'r him, if I had been so minded. I've watched him wid others, an' I watched him as he stood forinst me, an' I could see he was studyin' me way of handlin' meself. When I saw he thought he knew, I showed him he didn't. He'll try me again, but I dunno for why."

Some days afterward, Leamy came to his friend, with an air of mystery. "Here's a funny start, Jimmy. That young divil, Macdonald, an' th' new cookee does be boxin' in th' ould stable every night."

"The new cookee!" exclaimed McPike. "For th' love of Hivin, can that runt handle himself?"

"He can box; but he's little, an' ain't got the stren'th," said Leamy.

"I seen them at it meself. He's teachin' the young felly to trim ye, Jimmy." He grinned widely at the humor of the remark.

"Boxin' wid a man that can't, or won't, hit ye hard does more harm nor good," said McPike, savagely. "Lave them to their fun, an' say nothin'."

Three weeks went by before Macdonald tried again. This time he created a perfectly legitimate cause of action by calling McPike a liar. The latter struck him swiftly across the face, a stinging, open-handed blow.

In the fight that followed, Macdonald reversed his former tactics. He went at his opponent from the start, and tried to rush him off his feet. In consequence, he received a terrible battering, but finally managed to close. Then matters were more even, for the young Scotchman was a much better wrestler than he was a boxer. In the end, however, McPike threw him heavily, and pinned him to the floor.

"Will that do ye?" he asked. "Or must I pound the face off of ye? I'm minded to do it, anyways, ye young fool." He had suffered somewhat in the affray, and his temper, always hot, was beginning to boil. His fist poised itself above Macdonald's face as he spoke.

"Do what you like," said the latter defiantly.

"Then I'll let ye, up," said McPike, after a moment's hesitation. "I'll fight no more to-night, me young buck. But the next time ye crowd me, I'll put ye to yer bunk for a week, if I get me time for doin' it."

His magnanimity caused considerable surprise; for, although it was not his custom to take advantage of the rough shanty code, which gave the strict right to administer a severe thrashing to a defeated man, yet picked quarrels, and nobody would have wondered or interfered if McPike had pounded him into unconsciousness.

"Well, that's twicet for ye," said Leamy, who felt an affront to his chum more than the latter himself. "An' he called ye a liar, too."

"I've been called worse, an' so have you," said Jimmy. "What matter what he called me? It was a scrap he was lookin' for, an' he took that way to get it."

"If it had been me," growled Leamy, "I'd ha' booted his ribs in, to l'arn him sense."

(To be continued)

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Deeper Life

Looking Back

By Dr. Salem Bland

Wistfully contrasting the clouded joy of men with the skylark's ecstasy in the present, Shelley says:

"We look before and after,
And sigh for what is not."

And never, perhaps, does the "after" draw our thoughts as at the close of the year, a season which, however often it may recur, never becomes commonplace.

Few mental attitudes may be more full of help than looking back. Much of the most innocent happiness of life is found in looking back. Some one has said that the charm of foreign travel is three parts of it anticipation, two parts realization, four recollection, and that is true of other eagerly anticipated pleasures.

As age subdues the passions and energies, the soul finds a quiet but deep pleasure in recollections, especially those of childhood. That is one of many reasons why all children should be ensured, at least, a happy childhood. It is in childhood and youth, and perhaps only then, certainly at no other period so richly that they store up what will be the chief solace of old age. A childhood of toil and hardship, bare of love and gladness and beauty means a dreary and cheerless old age. A child robbed of joy is deeply, doubly robbed. I well remember how often in the last five years of his life my father, drawing on to eighty, in his letters and conversation, would refer to the lovely Yorkshire Vale in which his earlier years had been passed as increasingly in his thoughts.

Looking back, too, is the supreme condition of wisdom and all improvement. "Experience teaches," but only if it be remembered. We must recall our failures, our mistakes, look them squarely in the face, even if we flinch; analyse them, understand them, or life will be a humiliating repetition of them. "Success," Josh Billings used to say "doesn't consist in never making blunders, but in never making the same blunder twice." Our success, too, must be recalled and investigated, though this is a much more dangerous exercise than studying our failures.

If we will look back wisely, too, we shall find deliverance from many anxieties. We shall find how many of our fears have never been realized.

"Some of our ills we have cured,
And the sharpest we still have survived,

But what torments of grief we've endured

From evils that never arrived."

Looking back is the natural source of thankfulness and trust and hope. The great teachers of the Bible always called men to look back and consider the way in which God had led his people. Some of the noblest psalms are just historical summaries—records of past sins and the inexorable penalties, past dangers and deliverances. We should be less beset with doubts and fears in this hour of peril and strain if we only would consider the past a little more carefully. This is not the first time that the darkness has fallen and the storms have been loosed, not the first time that powerful forces have threatened and the most precious things of human life have been brought into jeopardy. Old Testament history and the supplementary history of Britain would, if we looked back with a discerning eye, greatly increase our confidence in the coming triumph of the right.

Especially is looking back an essential element in the Christian development of the old Hebrew faith. The chief inspiration of Christianity, its inexhaustible fountain of devotion and love and courage and hope will always lie in the look turned back to that great landmark which can never sink below the verge, the divine key to all the mysteries of life and death—the Cross of Calvary.

But there are grave perils in the backward gaze. St. Paul in one of the impul-

sive outbursts that are so characteristic and so attractive interdicts it altogether. "One thing I do," he says, "forgetting the things which are behind and stretching forward to the things that are before, I press on toward the goal." And a greater than St. Paul has warned us that "no man having put his hand to the plow and looking back is fit for the Kingdom of God." We are bidden remember Lot's wife and not look back, though to remember her and her tragic fate is to look back. We must not look back to the thing that must be left. A man fleeing from a sheriff got on the state boundary just in time. Linger in conscious safety just on the other side of the line he railed the baffled officer. The sheriff seemed to accept his failure philosophically. "Shake hands," he said; "we may as well part friends." The man stretched out his hand. The sheriff seized it and with a quick strong pull jerked the man across the line. "You are my prisoner," he said.

Looking back to vanished joys is ever deadly—it is like that fabled river that gradually stole away the strength of those who bathed in it. No one, perhaps, has expressed that sad and yet seductive word of melancholy retrospect more vividly than Tennyson:

"Break, break, break,
On thy cold grey stones, O sea!

Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O sea!

But the tender grace of a day that is dead,
Will never come back to me"

The slow, heavy, sullen surges of grief fall smotheringly on the heart till it loses, like a drowning man, all power of resistance.

Even more poignant is the song from The Princess:

"Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair,

Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn-fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Oh, sad and strange as in dark summer-dawns,
The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds
To dying ears, when into dying eyes
The casement slowly gives a glimmering square;

So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remembered kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feigned
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret.

O death in life, the days that are no more."

It may be as clear a duty to wrench oneself away from a selfish sorrow as from a selfish joy and it may be much harder.

Looking back at past successes may be still more dangerous. It has a value as a stimulant, as strong drink may be lawfully given to him that is ready to perish. As a habit it is deadly. That is the kind of looking back probably that was in St. Paul's thought when he so sweepingly condemned the backward look. Our successes may be our greatest peril.

"Let the dead past bury its dead," Longfellow tells us. But the past does not die and ought not to die, much less be buried. It is not to be forgotten. It is the quarry out of which we build neither despair nor pride, but humility, thankfulness, courage, inspiration and unconquerable hope.



Dr. SALEM BLAND

A Selected List of Books of the Hour

The reading season is here—Turn it to good account. Never before has there been presented such a fine list of worthy books.

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Over the Top—By Guy Empey.

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Thrilling, humorous and yet thoroughly practical stories of actual war conditions among the British troops. Empey was not a war correspondent; he was an actual fighter. While it is exceedingly realistic it does not contain a line you would not want your 16 year old daughter to read. The best seller in America.

Anne's House of Dreams—By L. M. Montgomery.

Postpaid \$1.60

Readers of the earlier Anne Books will welcome their old friend, who no longer Anne Shirley, but Mrs. Gilbert Blythe, is still the heroine of the series, the story is, however, complete in itself. For relief from all the horror of these days no book is better than this one. This book was reviewed in the Christmas number of The Guide!

All In It, K1 Carries On (continuing "The First Hundred Thousand")—By Ian Hay.

Price, Postpaid \$1.60

Thousands of Canadians revelled in "The First Hundred Thousand," and will revel again in the continuation of the story. Do you remember Lieut. Bobby Little, Private M'Sumph and Sergt. Mucklewane! They are here, and most of the others, "Carrying On" through the later events of the war.

Militarism—By Doctor Carl Liebknecht.

Postpaid \$1.10

This book is a translation of original which landed its author, a member of the German Reichstag, in jail for an extended period. One man, at least, has seen the situation and has spoken his mind. "The boldest man in Europe" he has been called because of his passion to make the world safe for democracy.

My Four Years in Germany—By Ambassador Gerard.

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The Next of Kin—By Nellie McClung.

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This book reflects public feeling in typical towns and country districts throughout Canada, and shows with telling effect how Canadian men and women are doing their bit in the war. The whole book is strong and fearless but always comforting and healing. It is relentless in its truth, hopeful in its philosophy, and stamped on every page with the optimism which has characterized Mrs. McClung's books.

This book was reviewed in The Guide issue of December 19th.

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The GRAIN GROWERS' Guide

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

SUNDAY SCHOOL AT HOME

The lack of a Sunday School in many parts of the rural West is a real problem. Many mothers regret and deplore the lack of the Sunday School influence on the lives of their children. Others are so accustomed to the absence of Sunday School and church that they scarcely give the matter a thought.

Few people have grown to womanhood and manhood, no matter how far they have strayed from Sunday worship, but what are glad for the Sunday School of their childhood. They know and say that it was good to have had it. Even the Sunday frocks donned for the one purpose of attending Sunday School were a symbol of the "day apart." It seemed hardly worshipful to go to Sunday School in the same dresses which we wore to day school. And the Sunday School itself! We can remember as long as we live the splendid men and women who were the officers and teachers. We remember the light of spiritual joy on their countenances as they taught us "those old old stories." Although we Presbyterians cannot remember every one of the one hundred and seven articles of the Shorter Catechism we can recall them as occasion suggests and we know that its purpose was to instruct us in the doctrines of our church. The vast majority of us have never had any instruction in doctrine other than that of the Shorter Catechism.

The very first Sunday on which we were successful in persuading our mother that we could get far more good from remaining at home to read a real Sunday (?) book, one with an alleged sound moral, we felt just a trifle guilty. Until about supper-time we wished we had gone to Sunday School. For in spite of our stout denials that Sunday School was a place for any but children and a few teachers we knew that Sunday School was where we should have been.

Yet thousands of little girls and boys are growing up in rural districts without the experience of Sunday School. It is deplorable. When we remember that 90 per cent. at least of our church membership is gained through the Sunday School it is even more deplorable. What legacy of faith and worship are those children gleaming from the Sundays of their childhood? There is scarcely a community where some sort of Sunday School could not be instituted. Even where two or more families cannot meet for a Sunday School hour the mother or father can set aside an hour each Sunday for Sunday School worship. Nothing should be permitted to interfere with that hour. There is too little religious worship and faith in our lives at the best of times. Give your children a sound foundation of religious training so that when they grow to thinking age they may continue to build upon it. There is some way of overcoming the lack of Sunday School in remote districts. If you have overcome it in your community I shall be glad to print your experience on the Homemakers' page for the benefit of those others who are endeavoring to solve the difficulty.

WAITING

Sing a song of the Next of Kin,
A weary, wishful, waiting rhyme,
That has no tune and has no time,
But just a way or wearing in!

Sing a song of those who weep
While slow the weary night hours go;
Wondering if God willed it so,
That human life should be so cheap!

A song of those who wait,

Wondering what the post will bring,
Saddened when he slights the gate,
Trembling at his ring,—

The day the British mail comes in
Is a day of thrills for the Next of Kin.
—Nellie L. McClung.

ATTRACTIVE RURAL HOMES

Not long ago a visitor to a rural district said, "Perhaps you have lived in this region long enough to understand why it is that so many farmers who are prosperous enough to own an expensive automobile are satisfied to line in such homely little shacks of houses with such unattractive surroundings."

It must be confessed that the same query has lain, unvoiced, in this plain way, for a long time in our own mind. It certainly expresses very frankly a condition which prevails all too commonly among our rural habitations. The answer involves several reasons, among which are probably lack of interest in and appreciation of attractive home surroundings, lack of time to give to "fixing up" around the place, lack of knowledge as to how the home surroundings can be made attractive without great expense, and because the owner, himself, lives in town.

Rural homes are to be found occasionally, however, which show a commendable pride and enterprise on the part of the inhabitants to make an attractive place.

When it becomes more generally known

of patrons in restaurants occurs during limited hours, and dishes must be cleansed rapidly for repeated use. Speed is demanded rather than cleanliness. The dish-water is not changed frequently enough, the rinsing is inadequate, and the drying is performed with towels that would not pass a censor of public health.

"Mechanical dishwashing eliminates the uncertain hand-power, subjects the dishes to higher temperatures than are possible during the manual process, and provides a time of exposure to water of a temperature sufficiently high to kill all non-spore-bearing organisms.

"In the average home dishwashing is not a remarkably hygienic process. The water is below the temperature necessary for destroying bacteria, because the dishwasher must frequently dip her hands into the pan containing the soapy water. The soap itself plays little part in the disinfection of knives, forks, spoons, cups, glasses, plates, or other table utensils utilized during the preparation or consumption of food. Unclean dish towels are too generally employed for the drying of dishes which perhaps may have been reasonably free from infective material.

"It is obvious that the character of cleanliness in homes can be improved through the education of the housewife, and by the insistence of physicians that hygienic principles be observed when infectious disease afflicts a household. It is possible to protect the public from general carelessness, ignorance, or haste in public eating-places, by passing or-

The shortage of hogs this year is 33 millions. The shortage of cattle is as bad, if not worse, being 28 millions, while the shortage of sheep is 54 millions, and it is calculated that the situation will be much worse before spring, so that we begin to see that it is not alone on the other side of the Atlantic that the supply is going to be short, but that it is coming very close to our doors.

Australia and South America are largely cut off by distance from helping with supplies, so that all eyes are turned to Canada and the States to produce what is needed, and out of our abundance surely we will not let them want.

The three things that are urgently needed are beef, pork and wheat, although we will have to send a large quantity of other foods as well. Now Canada has great resources of other foods, mutton, poultry, fish or game, and we grow other grains than wheat, so there should be little hardship in shifting the consumption of wheat, beef or pork to other things.

By using a third of rye or barley flour, or even potatoes, in our baking, we would release one-third of all the flour for export. We have corn meal, oatmeal, rye or barley flour, all of which will help to save wheat flour. We should increase our own use of cereals, and especially oatmeal. Do not buy expensive breakfast foods in small packages. Get a sack of good rolled oats, which contains more nutriment and costs less than corn flakes and such foods.

The same saving can be made with beef and pork. Use more poultry and fish, and, when you can get it, game or rabbits, and let half of your beef or pork be put on the market. Use more vegetables and fruit. Preserves are wholesome and nourishing for children. Use more cheese, which is highly nourishing food.

Are we self-denying enough and patriotic enough to curb our appetites and eat just what we need and not what we desire. Knowing that every ounce we save is helping to feed the men who are fighting to save our country for us!

The women in the homes are the second line of fighters in the great army to win the war, and if I mistake not they will rise to the necessity nobly.

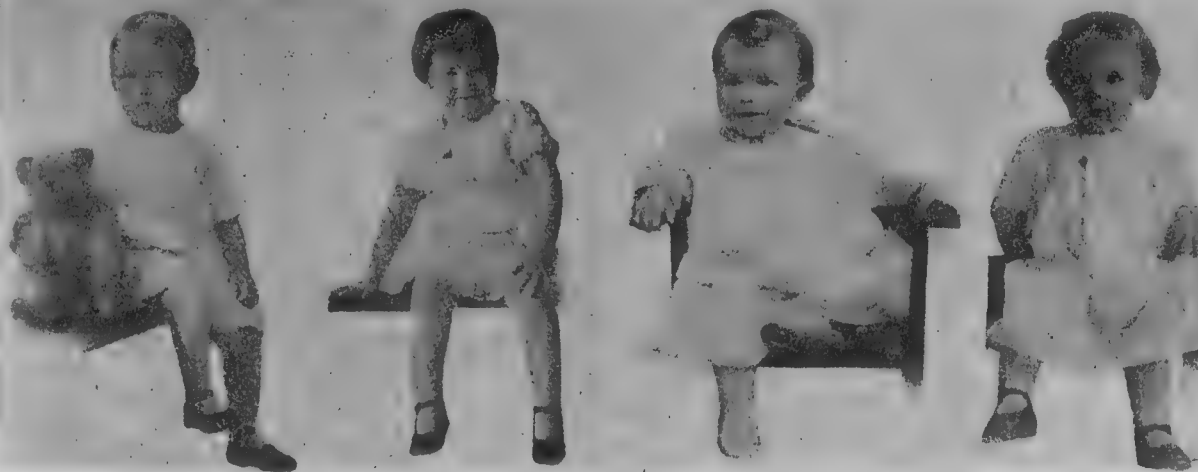
MRS. M. E. McBEATH,
Headingley, Man.,

MY SYMPHONY

To live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages, with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never; in a word to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common; this is to be my symphony.—William Henry Channing.

WAR ECONOMICS

Let us be done with new streets and new sidewalks, new town halls and new railways, till the war is done. Let us walk in our old boots on the old boards, patriots all, with dollar pieces jingling in our pockets, adding up to 25 for the latest patriotic war loan. Let us do this and there will pour into the hands of the government such a cascade of money that the sound of it shall be heard all the way to Potsdam.—Stephen Leacock.



ONE HUNDRED PER CENT BABIES

They scored Perfect as to Mental and Physical Development, General Health and Temperament

how much may be done by the judicious planting of trees, shrubs, and vines, and the cleaning up and proper disposal of rubbish, weeds and discarded farm machinery our rural homes will become not only more inviting in appearance but will attract the best buyers when sold. It is not necessary to build an oversized, expensive, ornate house on the farm to realize the truest home qualities. Much better results often follow the planning and carrying out of a well designed, inexpensive planting plan, with suitable flowering plants, vines, shrubs, and trees.

B. O. LONGYEAR.

DISHWASHING AND DISEASE

The Literary Digest for December 15 contains some interesting speculations as to the part dishwashing plays in the spreading of disease. It says, "How many of those who approve the legislation abolishing the common-drinking cup stop to think that at every meal, public and private, they are using dishes and utensils from which scores of other persons, mostly strangers have previously eaten? How generally is the dishwasher trust-worthy?"

"If manual dishwashing were carefully and thoroughly performed there would be comparatively little menace in the use of dishes and silver thus cleansed. Unfortunately, in performance, manual dishwashing is less satisfactory than is desirable, owing to the fact that the rush

dinances demanding that all eating utensils in public eating places be subject to a temperature of at least 80 degrees C. for one minute before they are used by other patrons.

"Dishwashing may appear a trifling detail, but the science of hygiene is built up of trifles. Perfection of hygiene is attained only by attention to little things."

THE FOOD SITUATION

A serious problem has to be solved by the women of Canada and that is how to feed our huge army at the front, the workers behind the front, and the civilian population of our allies. Thirty millions of workers have left the land; think of it! nearly four times the population of the whole of Canada! It is little wonder that food production has suffered!

In many places, as in France, and Belgium, there are only women and children and old men to put in crops and harvest them, and, however willing they are, and capable, they cannot accomplish what strong able-bodied men can. Before the war Britain, France and Italy and the neutral countries got the largest portion of their food-stuffs from the States, Canada, South America, Australia and India. The submarine warfare, however, has greatly interfered with these supplies, and although we cannot know exactly what losses there have been, we know that since last February 1,000 boats have been sunk containing much needed food-stuffs.

Farm Women's Clubs

MANITOBA'S CONVENTION

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will hold its annual convention on January 15, 16 and 17 in the city hall auditorium in Brandon. The Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will hold its third annual convention at the same time. A meeting of the executive of the Women's Section was held in Winnipeg on Friday, Dec. 7th, to arrange the program.

As on former years the morning session of the first day will be held in the main auditorium with the general organization. The business is unusually heavy this year and it is hoped that beginning with the afternoon of Jan. 15 the women may be able to devote their whole time to the discussion of their own business.

The final details of the program and speakers have not yet been completed. The United Farm Women of Alberta, the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Manitoba Home Economics Society and the National Council of Women will be asked to send fraternal delegates. Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, president of the Local Council of Women of Winnipeg and well known throughout Manitoba, will be one of the principal speakers. The fraternal delegates will be asked to tell about the work of their various organizations.

Many interesting discussions have been arranged. Perhaps that on the proposed amendments to the constitution will be of greatest moment. A draft of the proposed amendments will be printed elsewhere on this page. Mrs. J. S. Wood, vice-president of the Manitoba Women's Section, will lead the discussion on the constitution. Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, provincial secretary, will lead the discussion on Child Welfare and Clinic. Mrs. A. MacGregor, of Arden, one of the directors, will speak on Twilight Sleep. Mrs. Irwin, president of the Local Council of Women, of Brandon, will speak on the Marriage Laws of Manitoba. Mrs. Elliott, another district director, will lead the discussion on the Need for Segregation of the Mentally Defectives. There will also be discussion on the Need for Compulsory Physical Training in the Schools. Miss Clendenan, of the Farmers' Advocate, will also be asked to address the convention.

This convention of the Manitoba Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association is to be the biggest and best yet. The executive is specially anxious that every Women's Section in the province will send as many delegates and visitors as possible. It is planned to make the year 1918 in the association an aggressive one for organization and achievement. See that your section or auxiliary is represented by a real live-wire delegate and see that she takes a full report of your year's work with her. The executive expects that every section will do its share in making this convention an inspiration and stimulus for greater endeavor in the year that is to come.

MRS. E. C. WIENEKE,
Prov. Sec., Man. W.G.G.A.
Stoney Mountain.

HELPING THE Y.W.C.A.

How many of our members realize the service rendered to country girls and country women by the Y.W.C.A.? Did you ever consider how this service is paid for? The Y.W.C.A. Home is self sustaining. But who pays the Travellers' Aid secretary who, year in and year out, daily meets the various trains helping inexperienced travellers over their many and varied difficulties? The city probably gives a grant, possibly other bodies do too. The Y.W.C.A. board consists of a band of devoted women, who carry heavy responsibility in the matter of devising ways and means of raising funds to maintain the Travellers' Aid department, and other extension work of the association and the large number of country girls and women who benefit.

The Y.W.C.A. at Saskatoon has recently added a fine hall to its building for classes, entertainment and many

other purposes. A bazaar was arranged to help defray the new expense. The Women Grain Growers in the territory tributary to Saskatoon were asked to contribute towards a farm produce stall under the direction of Miss Stocking. The women's sections of Cory, Woodland and Zealandia sent in contributions which netted over \$60. Trenton, Xena, Idaleen and Clunie wrote expressing regret that they had received the notice too late and promising future assistance. And so has started one of the splendid forms of co-operation for which our W.G.G.A. is becoming famous.

VIOLET McNAUGHTON,
Secretary W.S.G.G.A.

Piche, Sask.

SUCCESSFUL JUMBLE SALE

A jumble sale and concert was held at High View on Friday, December 7, in aid of the Red Cross and Military Y. M. C. A., when the handsome sum of \$1,000 was raised. This is surely a record for a small settlement. At a similar event held last March \$700 was raised for the same purpose.

This is certainly a conclusive proof that the folks around here are doing

we packed and sent 42 boxes, and at our last meeting November 3, we packed and sent 40 boxes, and we hope these get to the boys by Christmas day.

As to other useful work, it is hard to say just what we do. There is a branch of the Red Cross society in Veteran, and some of the farm women who live near Veteran are members. On July 2, Veteran sports day, the U.F.W. joined with the Red Cross in supplying and attending to a booth. A Red Cross representative comes to some of our meetings and distributes sewing to those who have time to do any.

We entertained the Prairie Rose U.F.W. of Zetland at our October meeting. The program we had planned was very disappointing. We expected Mrs. Parly on the afternoon train to give us an address, but she didn't come owing to a misunderstanding as to dates. However, the town ladies helped us out with music and singing and a pleasant afternoon was spent. A nice social time was spent while sandwiches, cake and tea were served.

A shipment of 30 dozen eggs and 16 pounds of butter was sent to the Ogden Home for Thanksgiving by our mem-

KEEP THE PAGE CLEAN.

Public men have ever complained against the apathy and indifference of the public which placed them in high positions. Most people think they have done their duty when they have cast their ballot. In reality it has only begun. The men we place in positions of responsibility want assurances of our support and co-operation in the things they are undertaking.

If the public conscience was keenly alive to the issues of the day and to the workings of our governments there would be much less opportunity for wrong-doing on the part of those in responsible positions. Not one person in a thousand knows where our public money all comes from or to whence it is disbursed. This is deplorable, especially when some of the money is our own. Such carelessness could not be permitted in any other business in the world. The people of Canada have placed in power a government which more truly represents the people than has any other government in the history of the Dominion. We have practically wiped the slate of party politics. We have turned over a new leaf. Let us keep the page clean so far as we women are concerned. Let us decide to study carefully the affairs of state, to keep the ship in the right channel. Clubs might begin on the finances of the Dominion. Find out where they all come from and where they go. This study will lead to a consideration of the justification of the methods of obtaining public revenue, and to the justification of such disbursements as it may make. Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, issues a yearly report and budget. Send for this. The finances of the Dominion might easily occupy the attention of any club at every meeting for a year.—Editor Farm Women's Clubs.

their bit for the boys at the front.
MINA BROWNLEE,
High View, Sask.

TO THE MANITOBA W.S.G.G.A.

Our provincial convention is drawing near and all hope to have the strongest representation we have ever had. We think we are going to have a very attractive bill of fare. Besides discussions of interest to all and importance to our section. We hope to leave Brandon strengthened and encouraged to "do our bit" next year.

We ask our directors to be prepared with full report of their respective districts, and as the women's section is to be put on a more independent basis, our directors expenses will be paid. This information should mean that every district will be represented at the provincial convention. For while some districts have not been favored with large crops and thus might have difficulty when the cost is borne by the provincial organization. May we not hope to welcome at Brandon the local directors of the women's section "from every district."

A. TOOTH,
Vice-Pres.

Elie, Dec. 12, 1917.

VETERAN'S GOOD WORK

We have 28 members this year so far, and have been holding our meetings the first Saturday of each month during summer, and the first and third Saturdays during winter months. The U.F.A. and U.F.W. gathered money, \$128, and donations of cake, candy, etc., for boxes to send to the soldiers who went from this vicinity. In July

bers. A sum of \$16 was sent to the Y.M.C.A. fund by the women. The U.F.A. also gathered and sent a sum. These are some of the doings during summer and fall. A very important benefit resulting from our meetings is the feeling of sociability or sisterhood among the farm women.

BERTHA L. BOWER,
Sec. U.F.W.A.
Veteran, Alberta.

SPLENDID PROGRAM

Mrs. Watson, of Namaka, writes:—Although nearing the end of our year's work, I am sending the last quarter's program to give you an idea of what we are doing.

October 6.—Mrs. Peterson's home. Recipes for Substitutes for Meat and White Bread.

October 20.—Mrs. Mertgen's home. Notes on Thanksgiving.

November 3.—Mrs. R. Thomson's home. Paper by Mrs. D. McBean. Subject: "Courtesy in the Home."

November 17.—Mrs. McBean's home. Subject: "House Cleaning."

December 1.—Mrs. Lawrie's home. Subject: "Helpful Healthful Hints."

December 15.—Mrs. Wheeler's home. Annual Business Meeting.

The meetings are very enjoyable and profitable. We are expecting a few additional members next year, which speaks well for the society. We had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Wood, president of the U.F.A., on a recent Sunday. His address on Christian Civilization was most inspiring.

M. S. WATSON,
Sec. U.F.W.A.
Namaka, Alta.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

This year has been a particularly strenuous one for the farmer, his wife and family, and we have been obliged to neglect much of our club work for work at home. The government has cried "increase your production," and with the shortage of labor we have had to put forth every effort to comply with their request. Now that winter has come we hope to be able to devote a little time to some other phase of life.

At our convention last year we spoke of the aim of four-fold development for young people, but the summer has tended almost exclusively to physical development, so we must now try to develop the other sides to make the four square or complete citizen. This is the more imperative, as so many boys and girls have been obliged to leave school sooner than they otherwise would.

It is often difficult to get a subject to study of interest to both boys and girls, but now that both look forward to full citizenship with equal responsibilities a study of that subject should be equally interesting. In the ideal democracy for which we are working every citizen should assume his share of making and enforcing the laws which are for the country's good. Too many of our people reach manhood and womanhood without any real conception of what citizenship might mean; without having been taught or without having thought of the subject. A most useful and interesting book on the subject which would be invaluable for any leader of a Young People's club is Hunt's "Dawn of a New Patriotism." (This may be obtained from the Guide for \$1.15). In addition to dealing with present day government he touches on the history of the past and shows the influence of the old civilizations on our present life. He awakens the interest and makes one want to investigate further so many subjects on which he touches. A more suitable book would be difficult to find.

We must try to develop the social side too, for all work and study would grow tedious, but part of the time devoted to this study and part to different kinds of amusements would make most pleasant and profitable gatherings.

H. ZEILA SPENCER,
Vice-Pres. U.F.W.A.
Edgerton, Alberta.

OPPOSE UNJUST LAWS

In your issue of August 8, 1917, you published a letter re "The Unwritten Law." At a meeting of our association it was discussed, and it was decided that we, the members of Senlac W.G.G.A. express ourselves as antagonistic to all laws that are unjust to women, and that we intend to send forward a resolution to that effect, to our next annual convention.

Senlac, Sask.
MRS. A. J. MURRAY,
Sec. W.G.G.A.

SPLENDID WORK FROM STORTH-OAKS

Mrs. A. McArthur, secretary, Storth-oaks, Sask., W.G.G.A., reports the following:—Red Cross, \$25; Red Cross, garments, etc., value \$44.50; Belgian Relief Fund, \$3; five boxes to local boys in France; one box a month to a local boy who is a prisoner of war.

We have very interesting meetings, and although our association is not so large, I feel safe in saying that there are none more wide awake. We are sending a delegate to the district meeting.

CO-OPERATION ASSURED

I am sure we shall be able to help you and have you help us. One thing right now is just what are we to do to get at this travelling library. We are all too busy just now but I am sure we would be very glad to have the library in the winter. Again we are agitating the question of a municipal hospital and any information along this line would be gladly received by myself.

MRS. J. CRANE,
Director District No. 9.
Guernsey, Sask.

All
Made
with
Oats



How We Reduced Our Table Cost With Delicious Quaker Oats

In the writer's home, when foods began to soar, we made a study of food values and costs. We figured by calories, because all rationing is based on this unit of nutrition.

We found that 1,000 calories cost five cents in Quaker Oats. We found that in eggs the same nutrition cost over 40 cents.

In steak it costs over 27 cts.
In ham, 19 cts.—In potatoes, 16cts.
In bread and milk about 13 cts.

Our average meal, measured by calories, cost four times as much as Quaker Oats. So I figured that every dollar's worth of Quaker Oats would save us about \$3.00.

We used Quaker Oats in bread and muffins, in pancakes and cookies, as well as in porridge. Then I discovered that Quaker Oats made most things more delightful. That luscious flavor, found in no other grain food, has made our new meals twice better than the old.

We were missing all that before.

Quaker Oats

Just the Queen Oats Elected

Quaker Oats are made from only the rich, plump, flavory oats. In this selection a bushel of choice oats yields but ten pounds of Quaker.

So Quaker Oats has become world-famous for its wealth of flavor.

Among oat lovers everywhere it is the favorite brand. Yet it costs no extra price.

The way to make oat foods doubly popular is to make them with Quaker Oats.

30c and 12c per package in Canada and United States, except in far West where high freights may prohibit.

Quaker Oats Bread

2 cups Quaker Oats, 5 cups flour, 2 cups boiling water,

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon salt, 1 tablespoon butter or other fat, 1 cake compressed yeast dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water.

Add boiling water to oats and let stand one hour, add molasses, salt, butter or fat, dissolved yeast cake and flour. Let rise until double in bulk. Knead thoroughly and shape into loaves. Put into greased bread pans, let rise until double in bulk and bake 45 minutes.

This recipe makes two loaves.

Quaker Oats Muffins

2-3 cup uncooked Quaker Oats, $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 egg, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons sugar.

Turn scalded milk on Quaker Oats, let stand five minutes; add sugar, salt and melted butter; sift in flour and baking powder; mix thoroughly and add egg well beaten. Bake in buttered gem pans.

Quaker Oats Sweetbits

1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups uncooked Quaker Oats.

Cream butter and sugar. Add yolks of eggs. Add Quaker Oats, to which baking powder has been added, and add vanilla.

Beat whites of eggs stiff and add last. Drop on buttered tins with a teaspoon, but very few on each tin, as they spread. Bake in slow oven. Makes about 60 cookies.

The Quaker Oats Company

Peterboro, Canada

1810

Saskatoon, Canada

The Home Sunday School

A LUNCH HELPS

How do I give my children religious training? As I have neither husband nor children I am free and try to help those who have children. This was a bachelor's colony when I invaded it. I had to purchase my homestead. No \$10.00 would satisfy the government where a single woman was concerned, so there were no scholars for a Sunday school.

We have a church in Kingston but no minister and no church services. In that case the idea dawned on me to have the girls of the district come here to my home every Sunday afternoon and we would study the Sunday school lesson together. I spoke to the four mothers about it and they all seemed pleased. They told me when it was a stormy day their father would bring them. This has been done. Last Sunday was the fourth day we met. There are six girls and two others who live at some distance. It is too far to walk and their driver is lame. There are six or seven boys but they are babies or too young to come.

We take up the Sunday school lesson. I try to tell them what it means for us by telling them some story. I asked them one day what ought we to be thankful for every day. One said "Food." I said, "Yes and what if you had been born blind?" They discovered a number of things then to be thankful for. I gave them the Lord's Prayer to learn for the second day. We repeat it together at the close. I open with a short prayer and we have lots of singing. They are good little singers and are very fond of it. I let them pick the hymns sometimes that they wish to sing. The one who picks the hymn is supposed to start it. Some were quite brave about it; others rather shy, but they all like it now. I always sing with them so they are not afraid of a breakdown. They insisted on taking up a collection so I thought that would be alright as it will get our supplies. They take up the collection in turns, after the close of Sunday school.

We have a little supper before they start for home. They like the novelty of that too although the mothers are not taking so kindly to it. One told her two they were to go right home as soon as Sunday school was over. They told me about it and were not at all in love with their mother's command. I said, "You tell your mother when you are down here that it is I who must be obeyed." It is so long since I have been in touch with Sunday school work that I just work along on a plan of my own. For the third Sunday I gave them the Shepherd's Psalm. Then we began at the beginning. They always get up the golden text.

My efforts to help are feeble but I feel that righteousness will be followed quickly with peace. We can never have peace while we have the liquor traffic. I get circulars every week from four liquor houses in Winnipeg. That has all transpired since the last election.

M.P.M.

FROM TINY ACORNS

We were settled in a place where Sunday School for the children was out of the question. Their father was careless on the subject of religious teaching. If there had been any place for them to go within a reasonable distance he would not have opposed their going, nor yet would he put himself to any trouble in order that they should obtain such instruction. He just didn't care. I had no talent for teaching and especially religion; but I decided it was wrong for them to grow up in ignorance. It seemed like heathenism in a Christian land, while I, their mother, was a church member (though I must admit a useless one).

I stood somewhat in awe of my husband who was some years my senior and, at first, used to teach my children their prayer when he was away. They were four, three and two years respectively, and my two-year old baby soon began to lip his prayer after the others. They soon formed the custom and, even now, will cry if they do not have their prayer and goodnight kiss. Next I searched the mail order houses, and obtained illustrated bible series, as I find in my experience there is nothing like pictures to catch and hold a child's attention. Every week

I got the lesson from a weekly paper and, turning to my pictures, told them the story as vividly and interestingly as I could.

I found this of great benefit to my own lagging spiritual condition. Just let three children gather around your knees, and three earnest pairs of eyes look into yours, while they ask you questions on the wonderful subject of God and His goodness, and if it does not make you in turn draw nearer to your Divine Maker for more wisdom and guidance in your task, and establish a closer bond between you and Him, there is something seriously wrong.

As they grew older I began to draw their attention to the beauty of nature, also to aid in my religious teaching. This was a thing I had never been interested in before. But now we all watch for the beautiful coloring which comes with the rising and setting of the sun, and find many things to admire all about us, which had passed unnoticed before.

This little circle became larger, as there were other families in our condition. Some of the mothers had no ambition left and were glad to send their children to our home on Sunday afternoon. Soon I hope we will have a regular Sabbath School hour and proper literature as the children are growing older.

There is nothing like decided action to bring out the hidden forces lying buried in the quiet, uneventful lives of some of these prairie women. I have found what bit I can do by experience, and so can you, my friend.

M.I.P.

MOTHER'S TEACHING FIRST

It would be difficult to enumerate all the blessings which are ours. Our children to us are the dearest treasures on earth, and we still have that good book, the Bible, which has taught us the way of life, consequently lack of attendance at Sunday School, should not deter us from giving them religious training. There is not one of us who cannot tell of Jesus and His power to save.

When the children are infants, pray that God may direct you aright in their up-bringing, and as Jesus is ever watching He will help you. As they grow, and are able to speak, teach them to lip the name of Jesus. Teach them to pray, and the need of prayer. When putting them to bed, tell them Bible stories. These they will remember for years to come. Let them kneel at your knee in prayer, after which the mother can pray for her dear ones. Let your prayer be the last words uttered e'er their eyelids close in slumber. Show by your love for them that love is real, and in this way teach them of the Heavenly Father's love. As they grow older, have them learn the commandments, and in time a good plan would be to have Sunday School in your own home. Appoint lessons for the following Sunday, and have the pupils bring answers to questions given previously. Have suitable music, for music hath charms, and is an education as well, above all teach them to believe in you, trust you and love you, else your teaching will be of no effect. As soon as you can, have them decide for Christ. As they advance in years, show them the need of being useful in God's service. To be useful does not imply great deeds, or splendid talents. Tell them that the humblest may be of untold service. The weakest may bear burdens for others. The field is wide. Seeds may be sown broadcast, seeds of kindness, benevolence and love; seeds of warning, reproof and instruction, and more than all seeds of Christian living. Teach them not to neglect opportunities, for there is no time to lose. Teach them to work with a soul filled with love. Teach them that believing, loving and acting will make no room for backward movement. Tell them not to envy others, but improve the opportunities which come to them, be they small or great. Teach them that the years go by all too quickly, and that night will soon be upon us and work will cease.

Oh Mothers! children should first hear of the love of Jesus in the home, and by the parents who love them so dearly. Strive to have them become faithful workers in the Master's vineyard.

JEAN HASTINGS.

STANFIELD'S



Unshrinkable
UNDERWEAR



Owes its Popularity to the Very Best of Wool

Of the kinds of wool needed for the favorite lines of Stanfield's Underwear, we are the largest purchasers in Canada. This gives us command of the market, so that we are able to secure just what we want in weight and length of fibre—in fact, we get the pick of the kind of wool best suited to the many different weights and classes of Stanfield's Underwear.

Made up into garments, this wool is delightfully soft, and so strong and durable that Stanfield's actually costs less per year of wear than the cheaper, less comfortable kinds.

For the growing child, Stanfield's new Adjustable Combinations and Adjustable Sleepers (with feet) are simply perfect. By moving the waist buttons each combination or sleeper can be kept just the right length till it is worn out, and the lower part of the garment can be quickly removed.

Write for Free Sample Book showing over a dozen weights and textures, from the lightest Silkwool to the heaviest ribbed goods for Outdoor Men.

STANFIELD'S LIMITED, • TRURO, N. S.

22



To the Gift Seeker

The true Gift Giver today is better known by the wisdom of his selection than by the amount of money he spends. So long as the gift bears distinction and quality, its cost may be dropped out of consideration. The gift spirit is not measured in dollars and cents.

In this connection you will find the D. E. Black & Co.'s Catalogue an inspiration. So many things may be had at such moderate prices that the wants of anyone may be satisfied.

Our new 1917-18 Catalogue is just completed. Send for a copy today. It is free for the asking.

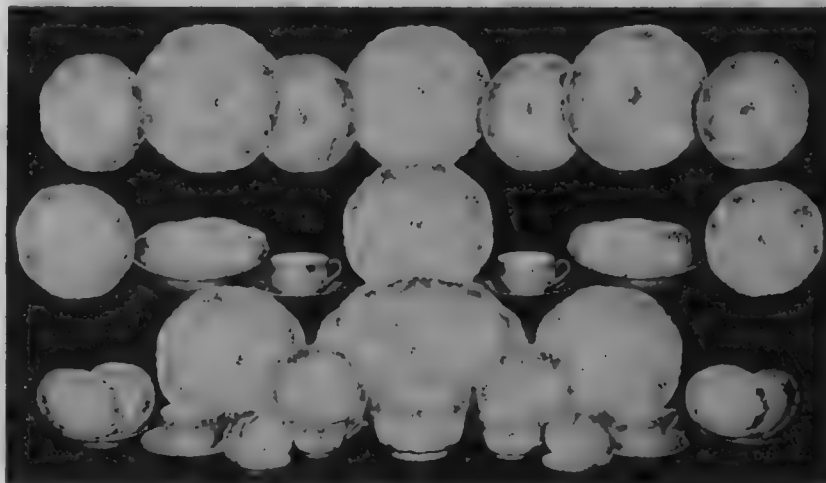
D. E. Black & Co.
LIMITED
Jewelers
Herald Building — Calgary

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Dinner Set Free—Charges Paid

The "Dinner" display is used to attract the attention of the men. The "Set" is used to attract the attention of particular women. *It can be secured without one cent of cost.*

Every woman likes nice dishes, but there are so many things that have to be purchased that some women have to continue to use the old chipped cups and saucers and dinner plates.



The Set consists of 40 finely finished pieces—8 cups, 8 saucers, 8 dinner plates, 8 tea plates, 8 fruit saucers, 6 individual butter patties, 2 open vegetable dishes, 1 large platter and 1 bowl

A complete set of the most beautiful and serviceable dishes. The kind you have wished for and dreamed about. They can be secured by any woman without having to pay out one cent of cash.

When "company comes" every housewife likes to set a nice table—and this set will be a pride to its owner on such occasions. It is made of the best English semi-porcelain, beautifully decorated in a delicate shade of blue with a harmonizing band of gold. It will not crack nor become disfigured. These dishes are made by one of England's best known manufacturers. The Guide was indeed fortunate to secure a number of sets in these times. The Guide has sent out scores of these sets and in every case the recipients have been delighted and never a dish has been broken, so carefully have they been packed. This beautiful dinner set will be sent to you **free**, with all charges paid for devoting only a couple of hours of your spare time to some work for The Guide in your locality. You would be surprised if you knew what a small service we require to enable you to secure this handsome present. We pack and ship the dinner set to you and pay all charges of transportation. It costs you nothing.

Circulation Dept.

The GRAIN GROWERS' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg, Man. P.S. 26

Please send me full particulars about the **FREE Dinner Set** which is advertised in The Guide.

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....



Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



THE NEW STORY

Don't forget the new story contest, "My funniest experience." The contributions still come in in goodly number to the Blue Cross. Those who sent this week are:

Elsie Averill, Clanwilliam, Man.	50
Patricia Christopherson, Hazel Ridge	25
Glenn Kemp, Lea Park, Alberta	25
Annie Anderson, Carievale, Sask.	50
Loren Connick, Gull Lake, Sask.	50
Elmer Hansen, Cavell, Sask.	50

This week I have a delightful surprise for you—a letter from Mrs. Lewis, the treasurer of the Blue Cross fund. You will find it on this page. Some people are asking for membership buttons for the Young Canada Club and are not enclosing a stamped addressed envelope. When it comes I shall be glad to send the pins.

DIXIE PATTON

My Dear Young Friends—A very happy Christmas and a bright and happy New Year to you all. I am writing to thank you very much for your donations to the Blue Cross fund. You have given splendidly and could the poor suffering horses speak they would also, I am sure, thank the dear children who have denied themselves to help dumb animals.

You will be interested to know that we have in Winnipeg, a splendid St. Bernard dog who collects for the Blue Cross. We put a cloth on his back with a big blue cross and a box on each side and when his mistress says "Shake Gripp," he goes up to people and shakes his boxes until they put in some money. If any one passes him without giving he looks so disgusted. Gripp belongs to a soldier's wife, and his master is in France with the big guns which are drawn by horses, so you see Gripp knows all about horses and loves to help them. He was once stolen by Indians and taken a long, long, way from home. The Indians cut off part of his lovely tail so that we should not know him again, but he was found and brought home again. Do you not think that is a nice story. And it is true.

Now dear children I hope you will still go on doing all you can to help the Blue Cross fund and so help our dumb friends, asking others to do the same. Gripp collected \$18.00 for the Blue Cross last week. Is not that grand for a doggie to do? Some day, perhaps you may see his picture in your paper. Now I must say good-bye again thanking you in the name of the Blue Cross fund and all that it stands for.

J. I. LEWIS,
Treasurer, Blue Cross Fund.

A SPLENDID IDEA

It was Hilda that had proposed the plan and all the family said it was an excellent idea. So Hilda hunted up a jam pail and covered it with white paper. Then she put a red cross on it and printed these words just below the cross, "Help the Red Cross." Next she cut a hole in the lid where money could be dropped in and then the lid was locked on by a lock belonging to a cream can. She fastened it securely to the wall and in a prominent place so that none of the family would forget about its existence. This was on the first of November and the box was to be opened on New Year's day.

Many friends dropped in money and several adopted the same plan. The greatest gain was probably made at Christmas for the family made presents instead of buying them.

After breakfast at New Year's the box was opened and to every one's surprise Mr. Brown counted \$32.60. So they de-

cided they would try it the next two months.

ANNE ANDERSON,
Carievale, Sask. Age 14

\$100 FOR RED CROSS

I read the Guide every week and I am very interested in the Doo Dads. I am going to tell about a few things that boys and girls can do to help to win the war. I think that one of the things that boys and girls can do, is to give some money to the Blue Cross to help the poor horses that are at the front. I think they should be helped as much as the Red Cross, because the men can help themselves a little, but horses can not, and must suffer in silence. They can help the Red Cross too, and if they are on farms they can help their father as I am to-day and as I have been doing all the time.

There is not much to do on the farms in winter so they could not help much then, but in summer they could do a great deal. I haven't given anything to the Blue Cross yet but I hope to before the war ends.

Our school did very well for the Red Cross this year, between mid-summer and fall we collected over \$100—I have been a member of the Young Canada Club for some time, it is a long time since I wrote to it. I am afraid my story is a little late but I would like very much to see it in print.

REGGIE JONES,
Kyleville, Sask. Age 13.

SOME NEW ACQUAINTANCES AMONGST THE DOO DADS

Everything is ready for the Doo Dads Christmas Dinner. The big mince pie is the cook's masterpiece. See how carefully he is having it measured off so that each will get his fair share. The Doo Dads are sitting around waiting like hungry little boys for the feast to begin. The piper and dancer are doing their best to make things merry. "Order," shouts the old chairman at the head of the table. The hub-bub is so great that he has lost his temper. But before the banquet begins the master of ceremonies wishes to introduce a few new characters. The first is Percy Haw-Haw, the dude and his bull-frog. Isn't he polite? The next is Flannelfeet the cop. He is always wanting to arrest somebody. Then there are Roly and Poly the twins. Poor Roly is scared of his life that he will be arrested before he gets his share of the big pie. Smiles the clown and his trained flea are always ready to entertain you. Next is sleepy Sam the hobo, who is dozing in spite of the smell of mince pie and the general uproar. Last, but not least, is old Doc Sawbones, who likes nothing better than to be sawing somebody's leg off. Now that you know them all, they will sit down to their Christmas dinner.

A CONCERT

We had a concert last month. It was on the thirtieth of November. We had quite a time too. When it was about half through we took up the collection. Then when it was all over we sold a cake for the Red Cross. We sold tickets for it first then we auctioned it off and got nineteen dollars for it. Then we sold some candy and other things. The cake was a three-story cake with a red cross in the centre of it. The collection came to twenty dollars alone. Altogether it was very nearly sixty dollars! I've been watching for the Doo Dads picture every week. I think they are pretty comical little fellows.

BESSIE MORAN,
Rocanville, Sask. Age 11

BOUGHT A VICTORY BOND

This is my second letter to your interesting club. I am 11 years old. I go to school nearly every day when it is not too cold. We are having a snow storm to-day and it is very cold now. I am trying to trap weasels and rabbits. I got one trap set for rabbits and one set for weasels. I am going to trap muskrats too. I hope that I will have good success in trapping this winter. I have already bought a Victory Bond for \$50. My father has been to Saskatoon this week. He bought a new crusher, a seven horse-power gasoline engine and a cutter. I am going to take care of the horses this winter. We have nine head of horses. My brother is going to take care of the cattle. We have 14 head of cattle and six head of calves. I enjoy reading the letters and looking at the Doo Dads every week too. I am willing to help the poor horses and dogs in the war, so I am sending you 50 cents by postal note. I received the Maple Leaf button a long time ago and like it very well. I guess I will close for this time and try better next time.

ELMER HANSEN,
Cavell, Sask.



Our Ottawa Letter

The Union Situation—Westerners Strong—Majority may be Increased to 60.
(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, December 21, 1917.—The shouting and tumult of election might have died away at the capital, but voters still rejoice and doubtless will continue to do so for some time to come. Members of the Union government which was so triumphantly sustained at the polls have already arrived at the capital and resumed the consideration of business. They have been dealing more particularly with an accumulation of routine matter that could not be attended to during the campaign. Most business of greater importance will stand over until after the New Year when all the members of the cabinet will be here. In the meantime Sir Robert Borden will take a few days' rest and Sir Thomas White who is weary after his combined war loan and election exertions will do likewise.

It is not necessary in this letter to refer to the details of the election result because they will be otherwise dealt with in The Grain Growers' Guide of this issue. They confirm the prediction I made some weeks ago that the majority for the Unionist government would come from the West because it would keep Ontario busy to break even with Quebec and down in the Maritime provinces there would be a fairly even split. Ontario has gone slightly stronger Unionist than was anticipated while the Maritime provinces on the other hand are more Liberal, giving the opposition a slight lead this side of the Great Lakes. The soldiers' vote will probably convert this into a small majority for the government but it will be far from sufficient to "carry on" without the support of the practically solid West.

May Force Radical Measures

The circumstance that Unionism will supply the government's majority naturally leads to much speculation and there is a general disposition to believe that the new ministers from the prairie provinces will be in a position to insist upon the adoption of radical measures of taxation and plans for progressive development far beyond the scope of anything that the former conservative administration would have thought it practicable or possible to undertake. This belief has been strengthened by despatches from the West giving an account of the declarations of Hon. J. A. Calder and Hon. A. L. Sifton that it is up to the administration to produce statesmanlike policies if it is to justify the confidence reposed in it by a large majority of the people on Monday.

During the progress of the campaign the claim was advanced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers that they were making a fight for democracy. Sir Robert Borden in a statement issued by him expressing his satisfaction with the result of the election makes the assertion that the election "was a notable test of democracy." He said "the Canadian people after more than three years of heroic devotion and untold sacrifice were called upon to say whether Canada's efforts in the war should be maintained. In the midst of the campaign the test of compulsory service had to be applied. No severe trial of the courage, self-sacrifice and endurance of a democracy was ever made. Constitutional writers of central Europe had predicted during the past quarter of a century that under some such test democracy would fail.

The Canadian democracy has given a triumphant refutation to every such prediction."

May Ask Laurier to Join Cabinet

I have talked with several of the ministers since their return to the capital and they have given expression to feelings of relief that the decision was a decisive one. They realise that a narrow majority would have led to uncertainty and perhaps delay in connection with the enforcement of the Military Service Act. Now there is nothing to stand in the way of its immediate enforcement. Young men who must report for duty on January 3, are already receiving formal notices from the militia department and by the middle of January a considerable portion of the 100,000 reinforcements to be raised under the act, will be under arms.

A gratifying feature of the situation has been the declaration on the part of Le Canada and other French Canadian newspapers that Quebec must submit to the law. Doubtless there will be some trouble with passive resisters but it is generally hoped and believed that it will be confined to a comparatively small number of the drafted men. It is believed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will advise the people of his native province to bow to the will of the majority. There is considerable speculation here as to what steps will be taken to give French Canadians representation in the Union government. The morning citizen says it is quite likely that the Prime Minister will invite a prominent French Canadian Liberal as well as a Conservative to join the government and appeal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to see that seats are provided for them. It has even been suggested that now that the fight is over the Liberal leader should be asked to enter the government. This is quite unlikely, however, as it is almost certain that the leader of the opposition would not accept an invitation to become a minister even if he were asked to do so.

Think 60 Majority

It is generally expected that the soldiers' vote when counted next month will materially change the election figures. Hon. A. K. MacLean, minister without portfolio, who was here today claims that when the final returns are in from overseas the Nova Scotia standing will be twelve to four in favor of the government instead of nine to five against. Unionists are claiming with confidence that when parliament meets they will have a majority of about sixty. It will be the largest parliamentary majority since the Laurier majority of 1904 which was over sixty and which was equalled by one of Sir John MacDonald's majorities of the early eighties.

Announcement was made today by Sir Thomas White that for the present at least municipal and other bond issues cannot be floated in the Dominion without the issue receiving his approval.

This power was placed in the hands of Sir Thomas White by an order-in-council adopted yesterday. The object is to prevent the dissipation of the financial resources of the Dominion on bond issues which can be avoided and to reserve the money power of Canada, insofar as possible, for the support of the war.



Great Lake Trout from Northern Waters in Saskatchewan

Our Prairie Fisheries

By H. Higginbotham

The importance of conserving all kinds of food and especially those kinds which can be exported to Europe to assist the allied nations during the war has brought the food value of fish more prominently before the attention of the Canadian people than ever before. In the British Isles the people eat, even in normal times, eight times as much fish per capita as the people of Canada consume—notwithstanding the fact that Canada has enormous fisheries. What is true of Great Britain in this respect is also true of most European countries.

Shipping Facilities Inadequate

Hitherto Canadians have shown surprisingly little interest in fish, and have very largely ignored its value as a beneficial and economical food. One of the main reasons for the smaller consumption of fish in Canada as compared with European countries is the great distances which fish have to be carried in this country and the lack of adequate transportation and refrigeration facilities. During the spring and summer months, and in fact all except the coldest weather, fish have to be transported by express at very high rates, which frequently amount to as much as, or more than, the initial cost of the fish at the point of production. While good facilities are provided for the shipping of fresh and frozen fish in carlots there is plenty of room for improvement in the manner of handling small shipments sent by express.

D. J. Byrne, President of the Canadian Fisheries Association, giving evidence before the Canadian Commission of Conservation last year, referred to the fact that the express companies "do not supply any refrigeration, but simply carry the fish in the same car with other goods and, as these cars are heated, the quality of the fish is very often impaired by the time it reaches its destination." In the opinion of Mr. Byrne, "the express companies, who do a profitable business in carrying fish from many points, should be compelled to provide suitable refrigeration, and it has been demonstrated that by dividing the express car, one portion can be equipped with bunkers for ice, thereby insuring conditions as safe as in refrigerator cars which are used in the freight service."

One important means by which fish is distributed in good condition at the present time is by the method of shipping car load lots to various distributing centres.

Canada's Fish Output

Canadian Fisheries produce from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 worth of fish per annum. British Columbia has the largest and most valuable fishing industry of any province in the Dominion, amounting to about \$12,000,000; in New Brunswick to \$5,000,000; in Ontario, practically all lake fish, to \$2,750,000; in Quebec to \$2,000,000, while the fish taken from the lakes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta every year is valued at about \$1,000,000. In the prairie provinces new lines of railway, such as the Hudsons Bay railroad, are developing areas containing immense lakes that have never been commercially fished, and the production in this region will thereby be greatly increased.

Most of the fishing on the large lakes in Western Canada is carried on in the winter time. All the lakes which are now fished to any extent contain large quantities of whitefish, while some have a fine quality of trout, also yellow bass, pike and pickerel, and in the most northerly lakes there is fine sturgeon fishing. The

fishing season opens as soon as the lakes are frozen over sufficiently to allow men and teams to operate upon them, which is usually from the 10th to the 20th of November. The trout lakes are deep water lakes and do not freeze over as soon as the shallow lakes, so that trout cannot be obtained as early in the season as other kinds of fish.

The Ways of Fishermen

The fishermen on our northern lakes, like most other hardy adventurers, are not very provident, and usually they are "staked" by some company which arranges to buy their fish from them. The company supplies the men with food, clothing, feed for their teams, etc. and is repaid out of the fish which the men send in to them. The fish has often to be freighted long distances, sometimes a hundred miles, by team. The fishermen usually work in couples, two men being required for the proper handling of the nets. Gill nets are used under the ice. A hole is cut in the ice and a long pole consisting of three or four poplar poles spliced together and having a combined length of about 100 yards, is pushed through the hole. The ice being transparent the fisherman walks along to the other end of the pole, where he makes another hole, and then the net, fastened to the end of the pole by a cord is pulled in through the hole, thus stretching the net along the hundred yards of ice between the two holes. The nets are from three to seven feet high and are fitted with lead sinkers every six feet on the bottom, and floats at corresponding intervals on the top, so that when set, the nets rest on the bottom of the lake in an upright position. Each net is equipped with a cord the length of itself with which to pull it back into position each time it is lifted. Each gang usually has about 15 nets. The nets are lifted every day except in very bad weather. As the work is all done on the ice it can readily be seen that weather conditions have a lot to do with the extent of the catch. Fishermen, like farmers, are dependent upon the weather to a large extent for their "crops."

Detecting Dead Fish

While the nets are so constructed that they allow most of the smaller fish to pass through, some small fish are always caught with every haul. As soon as the nets have been put back into place, the fish are packed into boxes ready for the freighters. The fishermen pack them just as they come from the nets—large and small together. Some fish get strangled in their struggles beneath the water and drown. Drowned fish are dead when pulled out and are not packed for human food. The dead fish are usually sold as dog feed to the men running dog trains in the northland. Fish which were dead when taken from the water are readily detected by experienced dealers, chiefly by the appearance of their eyes which are dull and quite different from the bright eyes of the fish taken alive.

The fishermen usually go out in the summer and "prospect" the lakes, selecting the most favorable spots adjacent to the feeding grounds of the fish, building their camps and freighting in their supplies, so that all is in readiness when the season opens. Fisheries in Canada are regulated by the department of Naval Service, Ottawa, and all fishermen must obtain a permit from that department. The licenses state the location to be fished by the men applying for licenses, so that overlapping and conflict is avoided.



Fir Mountain Grain Growers giving a neighbor a day's pulling mustard

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	18	19	20	21	22	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—							
Dec. 79 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	56	
May 82	82	84	82 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	61	
Flax—							
Dec. 303	309 1/2	310	307	304	304	258 1/2	
May 303 1/2	308 1/2	309 1/2	306	306 1/2	303	269 1/2	

THE GRAIN TRADE

The grain markets in the Central West were quite unsteady but firm in all excepting corn, and that had a severe decline in Minneapolis. The decline was due in the local market to larger receipts especially from Northwest territory. Some very good corn arrived from South Dakota and Minnesota. The soft corn that came in unshelled, in the earlier part of the season, fell off in quantity very much during the week. It is anticipated that the quality will improve as time goes on. The weather was favorable to the drying out of crib corn, and, on the whole, expectation is that there will be a steady improvement well along during the season. The demand for corn for use in flour is increasing the consumption very perceptibly. The arrivals at the primaries are yet far below the receipts at this period one year ago. That is also true of the other varieties of grain.

Wheat came along steadily but still was short of the arrivals of last year. Millers, in the Northwest were hard pushed for wheat to keep their mills in anything like their capacity. The demand for wheat flour was very good, but millers were unable to supply even urgent calls for immediate shipment. The transportation situation was very little relieved, as the cars were wanted for the movement in a hurry of very many different commodities. The flour supply seems to be taking care of the situation quite as well as had been anticipated, as help is arriving for flour by the substitution of the other grains in its production. The amount of wheat and its products would probably provide moderately well for domestic consumption, but the amount that will be called for by the foreign trade falls very much in anticipation below the power of the country to furnish it.

The oats market was very strong in values, with an active demand. The receipts of oats fell 1,122 cars under arrivals at this time in 1916. The crop produced in 1917 averages well in quantity as compared with the previous year. Values advanced moderately as the offerings hardly kept pace with the inquiry there was for this grain. About all sections of the country experience similar conditions in the handling of oats. The range of prices was only a very few cents advance from values one week ago. The trade in future months deliveries was steady but not large.

Barley was very strong and flour millers were picking up the top qualities very freely. For other uses there existed generally a good demand, and feed rye on some days made very good gains. The decrease in arrivals at the primaries was 602 cars under the receipts of the corresponding week of 1916. There was a very favorable increase in the production this season, and much of it is of excellent quality, making it very favorable for providing for consumption in bread making. Local millers are increasing their capacity for flour making from this grain. A few weeks ago, a start was made with only some 200 bbls. capacity per day but has now grown to five or six times that amount. Reports from other milling centers indicate the growing interest in this trade.—Market Record, Minneapolis.

Fixed Wheat Prices

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	T11	T12	T13
Fixed Year	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
ago	168	165	160	147 1/2	119	91			

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, December 18 to December 22 inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	2CW	3CW	4CW	5CW	6CW	T11	T12	T13
Dec. 18	173	79 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	73 1/2	70 1/2			
19	173	80 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	73 1/2	70 1/2			
20	173	81 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	72 1/2			
21	173	80 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	72 1/2			
22	170	81 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	74 1/2	71 1/2			
Week ago	173	79 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	73 1/2	70 1/2			
Year ago	75	53 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	47 1/2	44 1/2			

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Dec. 22	Year ago	Toronto Dec. 19	Calgary Dec. 20	Chicago Dec. 13	St. Paul Dec. 20
Cattle						
Choice steers	9.00-10.50	7.75-8.50	11.50-12.50	8.25-9.50	14.50-16.50	11.50-15.00
Best Butcher steers	8.00-9.00	7.25-7.75	9.50-11.00	8.25-9.50	11.25-14.50	10.00-11.50
Fair to good butcher steers	5.50-8.00	6.50-7.00	7.75-9.50	7.25-8.25	8.75-11.00	7.00-10.00
Good to choice fat cows	7.00-8.25	6.00-6.50	9.00-9.50	7.25-8.25	9.00-11.00	7.00-8.50
Medium to good cows	6.50-7.25	4.75-5.75	7.25-8.75	7.00-7.25	8.00-9.00	6.00-6.75
Common cows	5.50-6.50	4.00-4.50	7.00-8.25	6.00-6.75	8.15-7.50	5.50-5.75
Canners	4.00-5.50	3.00-3.75	4.75-5.50	3.25-5.00	5.50-5.75	5.00-5.50
Good to choice heifers	7.50-8.75	6.75-7.25	9.00-10.00	7.25-9.00	9.00-12.50	7.00-8.50
Fair to good heifers	6.50-7.25	6.00-6.50	7.00-9.00	6.00-7.25	5.75-9.00	5.50-7.00
Best oxen	7.50-8.00	5.75-6.50	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00
Best butcher bulls	6.00-7.25	5.35-5.25	8.00-9.25	6.00-6.75	8.25-11.00	7.00-8.00
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-6.75	4.25-5.25	6.25-7.25	5.00-6.00	6.75-8.00	5.50-7.00
Fair to good feeder steers	7.50-8.00	5.00-5.25	8.00-9.25	7.00-9.00	8.50-11.00	8.00-10.00
Fair to good stocker steers	5.50-7.50	5.50-6.50	7.50-8.75	7.00-8.00	6.50-9.50	6.00-7.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$85	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90		
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75		
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	17.00	11.15	17.75-18.00	16.00-16.75	17.50-17.75	16.00-16.75
Light hogs	14.00	8.00-9.00			17.00-17.25	
Heavy sows	12.00-14.00	8.00			16.25-16.60	
Stags	8.00-10.00	5.50			16.00-17.10	
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	10.00-15.00	11.00-12.25	15.00-17.50	9.00-14.00	13.00-16.65	12.00-16.00
Best killing sheep	8.00-12.00	9.00-9.50	7.50-14.00	10.50-18.00	7.00-13.00	7.00-14.00

While there was an increase in the production of rye in the last season, the marketing of it at the primaries fell below that of preceding year. Prices are high and well sustained by the activity of the demand for it at the rye flouring mills. The exports are very light with the Gulf ports engaged in a manner in its movement abroad. The advance in prices during the week ranged along at 2 or 3 cents at the different primaries handling it.

The receipts of flax were very light and prices were thereby advanced sharply, as crushing mills were much in need of it, and bid values up about 20c in the local markets, but the advance at Winnipeg was very much less.—Market Record, Minneapolis.

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, December 18

OATS—Very strong, due to local demand. No shipping demand except to local territory. No export business reported east, but New Orleans doing some. Premiums up to 5c over Minneapolis May. No. 3 white closed at 77 1/2 to 78 1/2. No. 4 white oats at 75 1/2 to 76.

RYE—Stronger. The market for choice was \$1.84. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.83 to \$1.84. Receipts today 33 cars, last year 10.

BARLEY—Good demand, although receipts were heavy. Some sales of medium 5c higher than yesterday, others 2 to 3c higher. Choice \$1.58. Prices closed at \$1.30 to \$1.57.

FLAXSEED—Easier. Market was 2c over December. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.45 to \$3.48 on spot, and to arrive at \$3.35 to \$3.38 1/2. Receipts today 16 cars, last year 15. Shipments today 5 cars, last year 5.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, December 19, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	1,591.10	1,419.00	3,218.20
"	Oats	63,172.02	33,931.16	785,403.29
"	Barley			
"	Flax			104.41

The Livestock Markets

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Dec. 19.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report receipts at the Union stockyards for the week ending Dec. 19, 1917, as follows: Cattle, 4,690; calves, 205; sheep and lambs, 208; hogs, 10,469.

The total run of cattle for last week was not as heavy as for the last 10 weeks. This is occasioned largely by the fact that most grass cattle have been already shipped and the run from this on will consist largely of stall-fed stock. There was no appreciable change in prices of quality stuff, lower grades sold at less money, but stockers and feeders of good class are in demand and the supply was hardly equal to satisfy the wants of the farmers wishing to purchase to take back to the country. We look to see a fair demand in January for all the better classes of stock and no doubt prices for beef will advance after the holiday season, owing to high prices of grain and scarcity of hay in most districts. Veal calves remain steady at from 8 to 9 cents. Fleshy calves weighing from 400 to 500 lbs. are selling around 8 cents, with pail-feds at \$5.50 to \$7.50.

With light run the market for sheep and lambs is from 12 to 15 cents; breeding ewes and wether sheep 10 to 14 cents.

The hog run still continues heavy and prices are maintained. Selling around the 17 cents mark for select.

SOUTH ST. PAUL

South St. Paul, Dec. 20.—The following table shows the receipts from Jan. 1, 1917, to date, as compared with the same period in 1916:

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Cars
1917	970,599	212,515	1,886,108	425,026	63,895
1916	716,731	182,340	2,605,077	615,682	64,120
Inc.	253,868	30,175		190,656	222

The following table shows the weight, cost and price ranges of hogs for the last seven days:

Date	Av. Wt.	Av. Cost	Price Range
Dec. 12	200	\$16.95	\$16.50 to \$17.25
Dec. 13	190	16.90	16.00 to 16.75
Dec. 14	200	16.35	16.00 to 16.50
Dec. 15	200	15.80	15.00 to 16.00
Dec. 16	180	15.40	15.00 to 15.75
Dec. 17	185	15.45	14.50 to 15.75
Dec. 18	200	15.80	14.00 to 16.00

Hogs—15, 200 lbs., \$15.60; 20, 187 lbs., \$15.

TORONTO

Toronto, Dec. 19.—The price of hogs declined again on Tuesday at the Union stockyards another 25 to 50 cents, selling at from \$17.75 to \$18.00 fed and watered. The large offering of Monday was followed by a light run of only 542 hogs, but in spite of this fact, packers were successful in buying them at even a lower figure than on the opening day. There apparently are plenty of hogs in the country at the present time, and the large receipts are responsible for the drop in prices.

The cattle trade was, as is usually the case on a Tuesday, steady with the opening day. The number of milkers and springers offered on Tuesday's market was not large, but prices held firm at from \$85 to \$125, with practically all the milch cows available selling at the former price.

CALGARY AUCTION SALES

At the fifteen auction sales of stock held during the winter fair week, Dec. 11-15, at Calgary, 512 animals changed hands for the sum of \$146,940. It is safe to say that at least \$25,000 changed hands during the week by private sale and auction sales of grade stock, making a total of close to \$175,000. The animals on exhibition and for sale numbered 1,650 as compared with 1,147 the previous year and 669 in 1915.

The following is a list of the sales held during the week, showing the number of animals sold and the approximate revenue:

	No.	Price
Association cattle sale	60	\$14,210
Association horse sale	17	5,585
Duncan Marshall, Shorthorns	53	15,410
Yule and Bowes, Shorthorns	77	27,875
John Wilson, Herefords	46	15,105
P. M. Bredt & Co., Clydesdales and Shorthorns	44	15,165
Norman Harrison, Clydesdales and Shorthorns	115	23,695
Irvine Hambliv & Sons, Holsteins	15	1,950
Thorburn & Riddle, Clydesdales	12	4,380
A. D. McCormack, Clydesdales	3	2,110
A. L. Dollar, Clydesdales	19	6,775
G. E. Goddard, Clydesdales	12	2,825
W. W. Hunter, Clydesdales	4	1,320
W. S. McKimmon, Clydesdales	11	4,090
J. Jamieson and A. C. Anderson, Clydesdales		1,295
City of Calgary sale of horses	24	4,250
Total	512	\$146,940

REGINA FAIR SALES

The sales of cattle, sheep and swine held in connection with the Winter Fair at Regina were very successful.

In pure bred sheep, 109 head were sold at an average of a little under \$50 per head, and 69 swine were sold at an average of \$28.53. This latter would have been considerably higher if it had not been for the fact that a number of young stock, four months old, was contributed to the sale, and this brought comparatively low prices. The average of boars and sows, seven to eight months old, was over \$40 per head.

Approximately 300 head of grade sheep found ready buyers and the average, including lambs, was \$14.80. The top price for grade ewes was \$28 per head for a bunch of six contributed by the university.

A record price was made for Western Canada in pure bred sheep, when an imported Shropshire shearer was sold to E. S. Clinch, M.L.A. for Shellbrook, for \$325. Besides this highest priced ram, about 15 brought \$100 and over. Four pure bred Shropshire ewes, contributed by Mr. Skinner, were sold at \$77.50 and \$75 per head respectively, the highest prices ever realized for pure bred ewes at Saskatchewan sales. Berkshires were in most demand in hogs, and the highest priced boar sold for \$65, while the top price for sows was \$58.

In the cattle sale about 100 head changed hands, the number being made up of 72 pure bred Angus and Shorthorns, and 27 grades, the grades being mostly one and two year old heifers.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, December 18, were:—

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
Cash Grain		
3 white oats	\$0.79 1/2	\$0.77 1/2 to \$0.78 1/2
Barley	1.14-1.32 1/2	1.30 - 1.57
Flax, No. 1	3.05	3.45 - 3.48

The highest price at the sale was a three year old Shorthorn heifer, contributed by W. G. Wilkinson of Tuxford and sold to W. C. Honey of Bin-scarth, Manitoba, for \$910.

The following are particulars of the number sold and the average prices realized:

	Average Price
86 Shorthorns	\$203.18
8 Angus	220.00
27 Grade Heifers	75.18
109 Purebred Sheep	49.57
288 Grade Sheep	14.80
96 Purebred Swine	28.53

ROBINSON BROS. SALE

The recent sale of livestock held by Robinson Bros., Bonnieview Farm, Ferintosh, Alta., was a great success and speaks well for the class of stock this firm has been breeding for the last ten years.

The eleven head of Percheron horses brought an average price of \$542 a head. This is a remarkable average, when you consider that no stallions over two years of age were offered and also the further fact that among the eleven head were included four sucker colts and two yearlings.

The Poland Chinas brought sensational prices. The top sow sold for \$205, and the entire five head of yearlings sold at an average price of nearly \$200 each.

SALE OF BEEF FEMALES

At the auction sale of beef females held by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Thursday, December 13, at Calgary, 60 cows and heifers changed hands for an average of \$236.83. The number of each breed sold and the averages obtained were as follows:

	Average
46 Shorthorns	\$240.54
11 Aberdeen-Angus	235.45
3 Herefords	185.00

FURTHER DROP IN HIDES

A further all round drop is noted in the price of hides and skins. All hides have dropped from seven to eight cents a pound in Chicago since November 20. Horse hides are down from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a skin. The cancellation of Russian orders and the curtailment of the civilian demand in the United States and Canada owing presumably to the conservation of leather is given as the cause of the decline.

REMOVE WAR TAX ON CORN

Hon. T. A. Crerar has announced that he has wired the food controller at Ottawa recommending that an order-in-council be passed immediately removing the war tax on corn entering Canada from the United States. It is expected that this will have a beneficial effect on the feed situation both in the East and in Western Canada.

BRAN PRICES FIXED

The following wire has been received by J. D. McGregor, "The Hon. W. G. Hanna has fixed the price of bran, effective December 15, at \$24.50 per ton and shorts at \$29.50. These are prices in bulk at Fort William. Prices at Moose Jaw and Regina are about \$21.50 for bran in bulk. The millers' committee is acting in co-operation. Farmers are to have the preference in distribution. Costs of sacks will be about \$6.30 per ton."

The present prices in the West for bran and shorts previous to the fixing were as follows: Prices, delivered at country points, bran \$34.00 and shorts \$38.00 per ton in sacks. The price in Eastern Canada will be the fixed prices plus the freight.

COTTON SEED OIL

The food controller's office at Ottawa has announced that under the arrangements made with the United States food administration the latter will now permit cotton seed oil and its products to be exported under license to Canada for Canadian consumption. The export from Canada will not be permitted.

As Canada raises sufficient hogs for home requirement the United States food administration will not grant licenses for an indefinite period for the exportation of hogs into Canada. Regular licenses will be required on all shipments as heretofore, but no license will be issued without the approval of the food controller of Canada.

CONSCRIPTION DEFEATED IN AUSTRALIA

Indications are that the conscription measure submitted to the people of Australia by means of the referendum has met the same fate as the previous measure submitted a year ago. The first half million votes to be counted piled up a heavy majority against the measure and though this has been reduced by later returns at time of going to press, reports indicate that there is still a lead of 160,000 votes against the measure. It is also estimated that more than 300,000 soldiers and absent civilian ballots have still to be counted, and the optimistic among the ministers expect this to turn the scale in favor of National Service, though the dubious admit that while the soldier vote is certainly to be in favor of conscription the civil vote may be largely opposed to it. New South Wales gave 115,000 against proposal. Victoria reversed last years favorable vote by giving a majority of 1,500 against conscription this year.

Country Produce	Winnipeg Dec. 17	Year ago	Calgary Dec. 6
Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 dairy	40c	35c	40c
Eggs (per doz.)			
New laid	60c	50c	50c
Potatoes			ton
In sacks, per bushel	9 1/2c	80c	\$30.00
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream per lb. fat	55c	50c	
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	45c	48c	
Dressed Poultry			
Fowl (Yearlings)	16c	14c	15c-17c
Chickens	18c	17c	14c-15c
Ducks	20c	17c	20c-25c
Turkeys	27c	23c	14c-15c
Geese	18c	16c	
Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 Timothy	\$20-\$30	\$15	\$17
No. 1 Midland	\$14-\$20	\$10	
No. 1 Upland	\$20		\$12-\$14

Index for 1917

Mrs., Manufacturers; Prot., Protection; Wpg., Winnipeg; Agr., Agriculture; Com., Commission; Vs., Versus, Against; Co-op., Co-operation; Con., Convention; Sask., Saskatchewan; Man., Manitoba; U.F.A., United Farmers of Alberta; U.F.O., United Farmers of Ontario; U.S., United States; G.G., Grain Growers; Alta., Alberta; B.C., British Columbia; Numbers refer to pages.

Dept., Department; Govt., Government; Ry., Railway; C.P.R., Canadian Pacific Railway; C.N.R., Canadian Northern Railway; G.T.P., Grand Trunk Pacific; W.S., Woman Suffrage; D.L., Direct Legislation; S. Tax., Single Tax; L.V. Tax., Land Values Tax; Cp., Compared with; Brit., Great Britain; Can., Canadian; Elev., Elevator; Ex., Executive. NOTE—Numbers refer to pages.

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PRACTICAL POULTRY POINTERS.

The cold snap of the past week or so has certainly pulled down the egg production. The pullets were coming along just fine. Warm or hot mashers will help out in bringing back the eggs again.

Pullets that are laying now are well worth looking after. Mark them with a leg band. These bands are cheap. Pick out 12 or 15 of the pullets and hens that are laying now or likely to shortly, put them separate and next spring use only their eggs for hatching. Do this for a few years and see what you can do in the way of increasing your egg yield from year to year.

A lot of complaints are coming in now from farmers who have colds and roup in chickens and turkeys. This fall seems to have been especially bad for this. Coal oil in the drinking water may help to prevent further spread. Coal oil injected into the nostrils will also help some. Washing the head with a weak solution of carbolic acid or Zenoleum will often give relief. The swollen portions should be lanced and the matter pressed out, afterwards applying the solution. Often the sore will have to be cut open every few days and the matter pressed out. At best it is a tedious process to try and cure a case of roup. Generally the bird is not worth the trouble. The danger to the rest of the flock is usually more than the whole trouble is worth. Killing off any badly affected ones is the best practice. When birds are so far gone that flock treatment will not save them, it is just as well to kill them off.

Prices for holiday poultry have been well maintained. There is a scarcity of turkeys all round. Prices to the consumers are from 30 to 35 cents a lb. Poultry coming in now is in a pretty well finished condition generally. Farmers would do well to hold what chickens they have left until two weeks or so after the holidays. Prices are likely to go up a little higher by then.

The food situation is getting more acute as the days go by. Our farmers would do well now to plan on raising more poultry next year. Every pound of poultry grown will release a pound of food for the boys overseas. Raise more poultry, eat more poultry and sell more poultry should be our aim for 1918.

Diseased livers in turkeys are very common now. It appears that blackhead in turkeys is prevalent also this fall again. The first symptoms are drooping inactive dull condition. Head is drawn back into the shoulders. Usually there is diarrhoea present. The turkey seldom lasts more than two or three days before the disease gets into the virulent form. Numerous diseased livers have been sent in lately and all have the same appearance, viz. large white ulcers covering the lobes of the liver. The liver is also considerably increased in size. The general symptoms are the same or similar in every case. There is no cure for the disease. From my own personal experience I would say that a liberal use of charcoal previous to any symptoms may help to prevent the disease.

Any disease of the liver is an indication of digestive disorders. The charcoal evidently helps to correct these. The best way to administer it is to mix the ground of crushed charcoal with water to make a nice syrup. About a handful of charcoal to a quarter of a pint of water is quite sufficient. Pour this down the throat of the turkey. By straddling the turkey you can hold him firmly with the legs and with one hand open the mouth. Put the forefinger in the angle of the jaw and hold the mouth open in this way. With the other hand pour down the dose. Repeat it every day for a week or so. You can do the turkey no harm with it. A few drops of muriatic acid in a gallon of drinking water is supposed to be a preventive also.

At best it is a difficult disease to handle on account of taking the bird so suddenly and so quickly. This is perhaps the worst and most fatal disease in turkeys and one that gives the least evidence of being present until it is pretty well advanced.

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THE MOLINE POULTRY YARDS HAVE FOR sale large young Embden geese, Pekin ducks, Golden Laced Wyandottes. All bred from prize winners. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 51-4

SIX REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE hens and choice Tom Barron cockerel, \$15.00; snap. Other cockerels, \$2.00 upwards. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 52-3

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR sale, \$3.00 and up. Choice bred. J. K. Louven, Winkler, Man.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, three and four dollars each. James Millions, Carnduff, Sask. 52-3

M. B. TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS, \$6; hens, \$4. K. McLeod, Macdonald, Man.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBLERS, FIVE DOL-lars each. Otto Isdo, Fillmore, Sask. 49-4

DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN CHEQUES are accepted by Field Cashiers and Paymasters in France for their full face value. There is no better way to send money to the boys in the trenches. 49-4

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD—DRY CUT POPLAR, \$3.50 cord. Tamarac fence posts, 10 cents each; \$14.00 hundred in cars l.o.b. Eldred, Sask. Victor Harvey. 51-3

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-arac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enter-drise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARLOADS OF TAM-arac fence posts and dry poplar cordwood, C.N.R. Siding, Lake Isle. For prices and particulars write to M. Kuplalis, Lake Isle, Alta.

WILLOW FENCE POSTS, 4 CENTS AT LOB-stick, C.N.R.; two to seven inch top. Odolf Benesch, Junkins, Alta. 52-2

FOR SALE—CEDAR FENCE POSTS, CAR-loads. E. Hall, Craigellachie, B.C. 50-5

DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN CHEQUES are accepted by Field Cashiers and Paymasters in France for their full face value. There is no better way to send money to the boys in the trenches. 49-4

FARM MACHINERY

SNAP IN GOOD CHEAP SERVICEABLE power—14-foot New Ideal Brantford windmill with foot gear and drive pulley, \$140. Also six-horse sweep power with tumbling shaft and jack, \$40. All in working order. Terms cash. James E. Henderson, Manor, Sask.

ONE 18 H.P. HORIZONTAL STATIONARY gasoline engine, hopper cooled, make and break ignition, in first class running order, \$215.00 cash. Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works Ltd., Winnipeg. 51-4

BARGAIN FOR CASH—16 x 18 JOHN DEERE horse power hay press in good working condition. H. H. Iverson, Preceville, Sask. 52-2

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

SEED GRAIN

Wise farmers who will require seed grain or grass seeds in the spring are in the market for seed now. Seed grain rates are in effect on the railways and farmers who have good seed grain or grass for disposal will find numerous customers if they advertise now.

The columns of The Guide are consulted by more farmers in Western Canada wanting seed grain than any other medium. Here are a few letters of testimony:

Baldur, Man.

April 12, 1917.

Please discontinue my advertisement as I am sold out of Rye Grass Seed. Thanks to my advertisement in the farm papers.

JAMES STRANG.

Wadena, Sask.

April 2, 1917.

Will you kindly return the balance. I am anxious to stop the orders coming in. Well satisfied.

B. ATKINSON.

Swan River, Man.

April 20, 1917.

If you are still running my advertisement for the love of Mike cut it out. We have sold all our Timothy Seed and all our neighbors' and the orders are still coming.

R. F. McVEETY.

Guide Classified Ads. Bring Best Results.

SEND IN YOUR SEED GRAIN ADVERTISEMENT TO-DAY

WINNIPEG

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

MANITOBA

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

KITCHENER WHEAT FOR SALE—SEAGER Wheeler's high-class selection. R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 50-3

WANTED—CAR LOAD SEED WHEAT, No. 1 Northern (Marquis variety). Send sample and price to J. S. Paterson, Quill Lake, Sask. 49-4

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST-ern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

ALBERTA STOCK FARM—1,280 ACRES AND grazing lease; good buildings; 130 well bred young cows; 20 horses; 175 hogs; farm machinery; house furniture; feed and seed. A going concern. Price reasonable; terms easy. Will sell land without stock and equipment. For full particulars address owner, R. J. Daley, Edmonton, Alta. 52-2

IDEAL FARM HOMES IN CHILLIWACK Valley, British Columbia. Abundance of fruit; mild healthy climate; land level and very productive. Where farming is both pleasant and profitable. Write us for information. Chilliwack Land Co., George Robertson, Mgr., Box 175, Chilliwack, B.C. 52-4

FOR SALE—540 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND with four million of saw timber which have agreement to cut off in five years. A few acres cleared; small buildings; plenty of good running water; good climate for fruit or stock; six miles from town on railroad. If interested apply, Box 83, Elko, B.C. 52-4

WHETHER YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL a farm, it will pay you to let us know your requirements. We are in a position to offer you the most efficient service of any Western agency. Let us prove it. Dominion Farm Exchange, 815 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 45tf

IMPROVED QUARTER OR HALF SECTION farms in Saskatchewan. Write for list showing prices, location and full particulars. General Administration Society, Regina, Sask. 47-6

SITUATIONS

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE BY YEAR TO work on farm. Man to be experienced in mixed farming. No objections to a boy old enough to do light work. Separate house; garden; pasture for cow. T. G. Cornell, Willows, Sask.

ENGLISHMAN—GOOD GENERAL BLACK-smith and practical farmer. Open for engagement till Sept. 1, 1918. Could act as working manager on large farm. Box 134, Herbert, Sask.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K. C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783. 13tf

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38tf

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 5tf

E. V. ROBERTSON, BARRISTER, NOTARY, 209 Herald Building, Calgary. 44-10

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA-toon. Special attention to tax titles.

DENTISTS

DR. GORDON D. PETERS, 504 BOYD BUILD-ing, Winnipeg, two blocks west Eaton's. 16tf

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—THREE SALESMEN CAPABLE OF earning \$1,500 to 2,300 selling strictly high grade seed direct to farmers. Good opening for reliable farmer or man with knowledge of farming and not afraid of hard work. Give full particulars in first letter. All correspondence confidential. Address Box 9, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 47tf

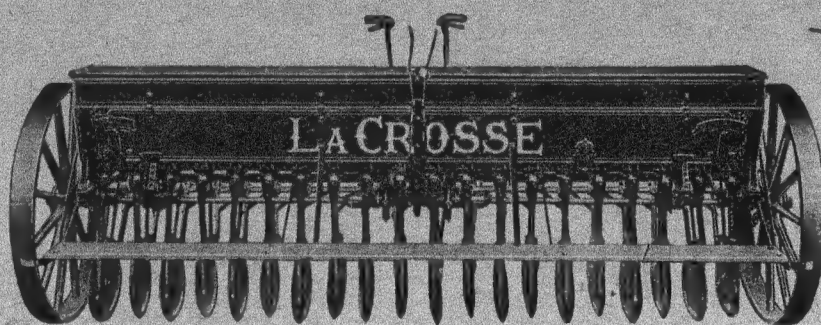
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR FAMOUS Hop-Malt Extract to make genuine delicious beer at home. Strictly conforming to Temperance Act. Big money for live men. Write for particulars to Department 1, Hop-Malt Company, Hamilton, Ont. 47tf

DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN CHEQUES are accepted by Field Cashiers and Paymasters in France for their full face value. There is no better way to send money to the boys in the trenches. 49-4

NEEDLES, REPAIRS, FOR ALL MAKES machines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co. (Accessory Dept.), 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

COAL—SCREENED LUMP, BEST COAL FOR stove and furnace. Prompt shipment. Apply. Toled Coal Co. Ltd., Toled, Alta. 48tf

**Hand
Lift**



**Power
Lift**

U.G.G. Seed Drills

In the U.G.G. Drill—whether shoe, single disc, or double disc—you will find these features: perfect distribution of seed—lightness of draft—a power device by which the lifting is done by the horses or engine. These drills are strong in every part. They are constructed so that they will do your work in a way which is absolutely satisfactory.

Even Distribution

The fluted feed on the U.G.G. Drill will sow any quantity of any kind of grain from minimum to maximum, without any extra parts, such as reducers, or changes of gears. The operator sets the indicating lever for the quantity he wants to sow and the distributor does the rest. The feed rod is in two parts, each run by a separate chain (which has a tightener) insuring even distribution at all times—and if necessary, one gang can be raised and one used when finishing a field or in narrow piece of ground. The feed automatically throws out of gear when discs are raised.

Seed Rows Always Evenly Spaced

The boots on the single disc machine are set very low, and have adjustable braces attached to the main bar. By loosening two bolts, discs can be adjusted quickly to even spacing and to set squarely beneath feed run. The scraper on single disc can be moved up off the disc when not needed. U.G.G. Drills have their discs set at just the right angle for good penetration without increasing the draft. Great care has been taken in the construction of the double disc shoes to have the blades held in the proper position. These blades fit tight in front at all times. The seed is dropped into a wide opening at the proper depth, which insures a good seed bed. Single and double disc drag bars and shoes are interchangeable and can be fitted to any of our drills.

Lightness of Draft

The frame of this drill is made of stiff angle steel, reinforced by heavy truss rods and cross bars, making it very strong and rigid. It is in this rigid frame—which will not spring—that the main lightness of draft lies. Another point is the bearings (on the disc styles). These bearings are dirt proof, easy running and have a perfect oiling system. U.G.G. bearings that have sown 500 acres with but one oiling show practically no wear.

Power Lifting Device

The U.G.G. Drill is the only one on the market having a power lifting device. Its construction is very simple and not only gives a power lift but also a power pressure. This feature is a big labor-saver when the drill is used with horses, but its full benefit is derived by the use of this drill in connection with an engine. In the latter case, the drill is operated entirely with cords by the man on the tractor. The machine does not have to be stopped in order to raise or lower one or both levers. This means the operator is in full control of his team or tractor at all times.

Opening AT Saskatoon

with an Office and Warehouse that will carry a complete stock of Farm Implements and Supplies. Cutters, Fanning Mills and most other lines are there now, also heavy supplies are now going forward from the factories.

Double Trussed Seed Box Can- not Sag

The trussing is so placed that it prevents sagging and so that feed shaft and axle cannot get out of alignment.

Extension Hoppers

Excellent where oats are being sown and also where drills are used in connection with tractors as these extensions practically double the contents of the seed box. They are not included on U.G.G. Horse Drills but are part of the regular equipment on the Engine Drills.

We can also supply press wheel attachments and grass seed attachments.

Our stocks of these drills are being put into our warehouses at the present time. We anticipate many early orders. The coupon here will bring you all information regarding the style you are figuring on buying.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon.

Please send me full information and prices of your Seed Drills. I expect to buy one of the..... style.

Name

Address

U.G.G.-Dec. 26.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG — CALGARY — REGINA — SASKATOON

Amalgamation of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, and
The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited.